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CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

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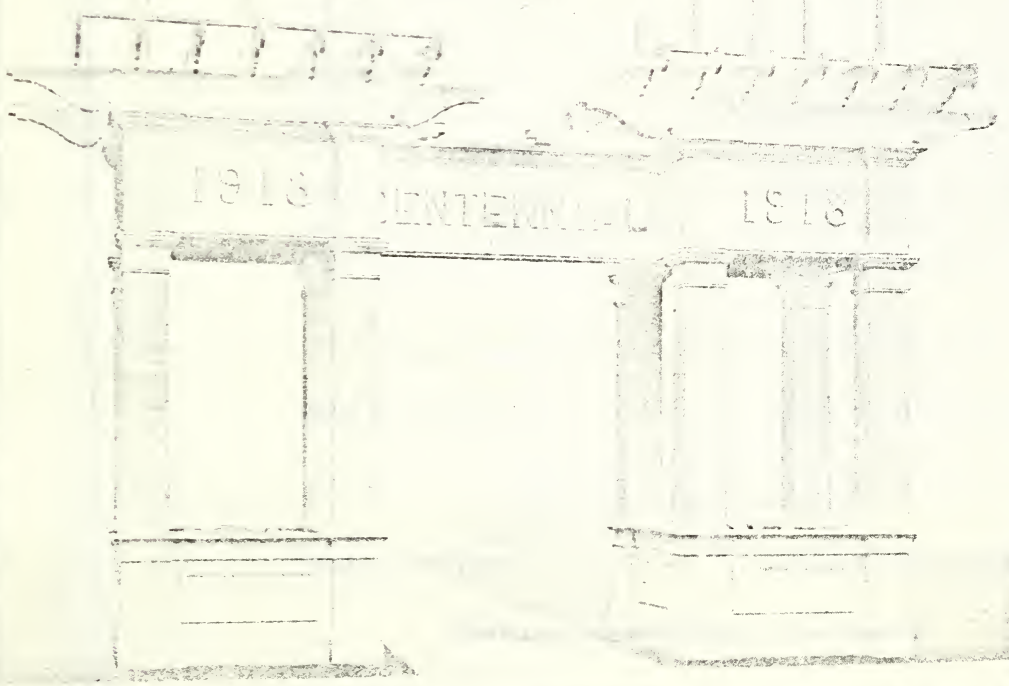

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SPRINGFIELD

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ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
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Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
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Judge Thomas F. Scully,	County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederick Siedenburg, S. J.,	617 Ashland Block, Chicago
Col. Frederick H. Smith,	Jefferson Building, Peoria

Director of the Centennial Celebration

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., State Capitol, Springfield

Manager of Publicity

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Address all communications to the Director.

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Centennial Bulletin

Number 1. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, OCT. 1, 1917.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STATE-WIDE CELEBRATION

ILLINOIS will soon complete the first century of her history. During these hundred years she has made unparalleled material progress, and has given to the nation some of the greatest men of the century. Without her contributions the history of our country would be incomplete. In the bright firmament of our national emblem no star shines with greater brilliancy than the twenty-first.

The Centennial Year—1918—should be fittingly observed throughout the state. Every county should hold an appropriate celebration. The importance of this historic event should receive universal recognition, and no wide-awake community should fail to take advantage of the opportunities which the occasion affords for united community action. Any undertaking worth while will be stimulated by the occasion. 1918 should be Illinois' banner year.

The Illinois Centennial Commission, appointed by the Governor, has official charge of the celebration. A comprehensive program has been outlined, and extensive plans made. It is the purpose of the Commission, however, to stimulate an interest in the celebration and offer suggestions and assistance to local committees rather than undertake to lay down any fixed program for county celebrations. The Commission particularly desires that there shall be some appropriate observance of the event in every part of the state.

The Commission offers the following suggestions for a state-wide celebration:

The Study of Illinois History.

Particular attention should be given to the lives of those whose service and sacrifice have contributed so largely to the blessings enjoyed by us today. This study should be emphasized in the schools, and also in the programs of civic and patriotic organizations throughout the state. There is a wealth of interesting and important local history in every county which should be investigated and studied.

Historical Pageants.

It is possible for every county to produce an historical pageant and in this most entertaining and impressive manner portray the particular features of Illinois history. Important local characters and events should receive attention. The Centennial Commission will furnish assistance in the writing of these pageants and will also furnish competent advice with respect to their production.

County Fairs and Expositions.

The particular feature of these should be a comparison of the latest productions with the earlier productions of a like kind, showing the actual progress made. The development in farm machinery from the primitive implements to the most modern would make a most interesting exhibit in a rural community. The progress made in transportation, manufacture, and the various lines of science and invention offer suggestions for an exhibition of the progress of a hundred years. The Illinois Centennial affords a splendid incentive for such expositions.

Chautauquas, Conventions, Reunions and Home Comings.

During the Centennial Year the different organizations and societies of the state should hold centennial meetings. Each of these organizations might well take an inventory of its progress, and consider its relation to the development and welfare of Illinois. Civic and patriotic societies may hold special meetings. Reunions of old soldiers and old settlers, with reminiscences of the past, should be features of county celebrations. This generation should be impressed with its debt of obligation to those who have made possible the privileges which we enjoy.

Memorials and Historical Markings.

The character of a people may be judged by its appreciation of the great personalities and important events that have moulded its history. The Centennial Year furnishes an incentive for the erection of permanent memorials, and the marking of historic places. In each community something permanent should be left as a Centennial memorial.

Special Features of the Centennial.

The plans of the Centennial Commission include some special features which will be particular events of the Centennial Year.

Statues of Lincoln and Douglas, erected on the Capitol grounds, will be unveiled early in 1918 with impressive ceremonies. The corner stone of the Centennial Memorial Building, which will cost

when completed about a million dollars, will be laid sometime during the Centennial Year with an appropriate program. The State Fair will continue for several weeks as a State Centennial Exposition, and during this time a great historical pageant will be given. It is planned to make this an occasion of unusual interest. The great ceremonial program will be held on or about October 6, the Centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor. The Governor and Justices of the Supreme Court, the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House with committees from both houses of the Legislature, with the Centennial Commission, will be hosts to honored guests invited to be present and take part in the program commemorating this historic event. A Centennial Memorial History of Illinois in six volumes is being published. This will be furnished free to public libraries of the state and sold at a low cost to individuals. The first volume, "Illinois in 1818," has already been issued.

The Centennial and the War.

The war will not prevent an appropriate observance of our State Centennial. Illinois has made a rich contribution in the past to the cause for which our country is fighting today. Her history is intimately associated with the struggle of America for broader liberty and purer democracy. It is altogether fitting that the state which gave to the nation a Lincoln to lead in that great struggle to preserve free government in America, should observe its centennial anniversary at a time when we are fighting to preserve free government throughout the world. Not in holiday spirit, but with solemn pride, shall we tell the story of Illinois. Rejoicing is not essential to a great patriotic celebration. Illinois' wonderful story of sacrifice, of service and of progress shall inspire her heroic sons to go forth in the spirit of their fathers, upholding the principles of liberty, justice and the sacred rights of all mankind.

The Centennial Commission has established an office in the Capitol building and will assist in the formation of county Centennial organizations, and in planning programs for local celebrations. Write to Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director Illinois Centennial Celebration, Springfield, Illinois.

COUNTY CELEBRATIONS

IN EVERY COUNTY in the State interest is being manifested in the Centennial Celebrations which are to be held during 1918. Many counties have already planned their celebrations and many others have organized. In the remainder organization is being discussed and will be perfected very shortly.

Local celebrations will consist of pageants, showing the early history and development of the county, addresses by prominent men, industrial

parades with floats and designs, displays of historic relics, school exercises, drills and folk dances, reunions of old settlers and veterans of American wars, and the dedication or unveiling of memorials erected to commemorate some event in local history.

A centennial banner will be given to each county organization by the Commission.

The following report shows the progress made in county organization, practically all of it having been accomplished under the direction of Rev. Royal W. Ennis, chairman of the committee on state-wide celebration, prior to the appointment of a director by the Commission:

Adams County—A Centennial organization was perfected on March 6, 1917. George Gabriel was elected president and Joseph L. Thomas was elected secretary.

Alexander County—An organization was perfected on March 25, 1917. John M. Lansden was elected president and Stuart Lewis secretary.

Bond County—W. E. White is president of the local organization, which is planning a celebration.

Brown County—The Commercial Club of Sterling is arranging for a celebration. A county history is being written and a Centennial organization will be perfected shortly.

Edwards County—Plans are being matured through Judge Longnecker of Albion, who is giving the matter his personal attention.

Franklin County—An organization was perfected on July 5, 1917, by the election of H. Clay Ing as president and Judge Nealy I. Glenn as secretary.

Gallatin County—An organization was perfected on February 15, 1917. Judge George H. Houston is president and Marsh Wiseheart is secretary.

Greene County—An organization was perfected on July 16, 1917, by the election of Judge Thomas Henshaw as president and F. B. Dawson as secretary. The Whitehall Chautauqua will set aside one day of the 1918 program as Centennial day, and the county celebration will be elaborate.

Hancock County—An organization was perfected February 20, 1917, by the election of H. S. Salisbury as president and Miss Carrie C. Merrill as secretary.

Henry County—An organization has been completed by the election of F. U. White of Galva as president and Ella Hume Taylor of Geneseo as secretary. The following committee is in charge of the plans for the celebration: John F. Smith, Edford; F. U. White, Galva; Phil J. Stoneberg, Bishop Hill; Leo J. Lowe, Kewanee; J. F. Leigerknecht, Geneseo.

Jersey County—An organization was perfected August 5, 1916. Joseph W. Becker was elected president and Charles E. Warren secretary.

Johnson County—An organization was perfected August 2, 1916. Miss Emma Rebman was elected president and E. F. Throgmorton was elected secretary.

Kankakee County—Plans for the celebration are being worked out by the county Historical Society of which B. F. Uran is president. The Centennial committee in direct charge consists of the following: B. B. Ferries, chairman; A. L. Granger, F. N. Tracy, Alex Gelind, A. J. Oberlin, W. S. Vanderwater, I. P. Cleghorn.

Knox County—An organization was perfected on March 3, 1917, by the election of R. Cliff Price as president and Frank L. Adams as secretary.

Lee County—An organization was perfected on February 17, 1917. John B. Crabtree was elected president and Fred Dimmick was elected secretary.

McDonough County—The Western State Normal School will give an historical pageant in the spring. President W. P. Morgan and Professor E. E. Van Cleve of the Normal are particularly interested in the plans for the local celebration

McLean County—Judge J. C. Riley has been elected chairman, and B. C. Moore secretary of the committee in charge of the plans for the celebration.

Macon County—Preliminary plans for a permanent organization have been discussed and will mature shortly.

Madison County—An organization was perfected on March 5, 1917, by the election of Dr. W. E. Armstrong of Alton as president and H. B. Herb as secretary. The celebration of the Alton Centennial and the State Centennial will be combined. Such instances as Marquette and LaSalle coming down the Mississippi; Lewis and Clarke starting on their expedition from near Wood river; the killing of the Piasa Bird; the Wood River Massacre, and other events connected with county history will figure in the celebration.

Massac County—Steps are being taken for a county organization this fall.

Menard County—C. E. Nelson, president of the Lincoln League, has active charge of the Centennial plans for Menard County and an elaborate celebration will be arranged.

Montgomery County—An organization was perfected on July 29, 1916, by the election of Judge Amos Miller as president and A. T. Strange, secretary.

Morgan County—Organization has been perfected with C. L. Rammelkamp of Jacksonville as president, and plans for the celebration are being perfected.

Moultrie County—An organization was completed on March 24, 1917, by the election of Judge John T. Grider as president and C. R. Patterson, secretary.

Rock Island County—An organization was perfected on January 19, 1917, by the election of John Hauberg as president and Orrin S. Holt as secretary.

Saline County—An organization was perfected on April 27, 1917, by the election of B. E. Gates as president and Blanche Milligan as secretary.

Schuyler County—County Superintendent Calvin L. Cain is taking a deep interest in the completion of the organization, and anticipates that one day will be devoted to the celebration in the villages of the county and the second day to the celebration at the county seat.

Scott County—An organization has been perfected by the election of County Judge F. C. Funk as chairman and John P. Ward as secretary.

Union County—An organization was perfected on April 7, 1917, by the election of Oliver Alden of Anna as president and Mary Lence of Jonesboro as secretary.

Warren County—An invitation has been extended to all cities and villages in the county to form a County Centennial Association and prepare for an elaborate county celebration.

Whiteside County—An organization has been completed by the election of County Judge W. W. Blodgett of Morrison as president and Mrs. Olmstead of Prophetstown as secretary.

Will County—An organization was perfected on April 30, 1917, by the election of F. M .Muhlig president and Mrs. Glenn L. Cowing as secretary.

Williamson County—An organization was perfected on April 23, 1917, by the election of R. O. Clarida as president and Fred McIntosh as secretary.

Woodford County—An organization has been perfected by the election of Prof. Roy L. Moore as president and C. S. Holman as secretary.

STATUES OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

THE MODELS for the statues of Lincoln and Douglas, which are to be erected on the State House lawn at Springfield and unveiled during the Centennial Celebration, 1918, have been completed and the statues are being cast in bronze. The excavation for the Lincoln statue was commenced on the east side of the State Capitol the latter part of August. The building of the approaches and the foundation is well under way.

The Lincoln statue will face down Capitol Avenue and will be seen as one approaches the Capitol from the east.

Just south of the Lincoln statue and a little back of it will be located the Douglas statue, and it is intended later to provide for a similar statue of Ulysses S. Grant north of the Lincoln and on a line with the Douglas statue.

The statue of Lincoln, which is being made by Andrew O'Connor, of Paxton, Mass., at a cost of $50,000.00, is considered by art critics a most wonderful representation of the Emancipator. It pictures Lincoln as he was when he left Springfield to assume the duties of the presidency. He is without beard and there is no exaggeration of pose. He looks just as the older citizens of Springfield remember him. The remark was made by one who saw a picture of the model that it resembled Lincoln more than any photograph of him.

The statue will stand ten feet and four inches high. It will be set on a pedestal which will lift it several feet above the level of the walk. The pedestal will be of solid granite, and back of the figure will be a large block of granite as high as the statue, upon the back of which will be carved Lincoln's farewell address delivered when he left Springfield to go to Washington. The walk approaching the street from the east entrance of the Capitol is being elevated and granite steps will lead up to the walk and the statue.

The plans for the unveiling are being considered by the State Centennial Commission, but no definite date has yet been set.

The statue of Stephen A. Douglas is being made by Gilbert P. Riswold of Chicago at a cost of $25,000.00. It is a striking likeness of the "Little Giant," showing him as he was in his prime. The date for the unveiling of this statue also remains to be determined upon.

THE STATE CENTENNIAL BUILDING

UNDER THE NEW administrative code the erection of the State Centennial Building is in charge of the Department of Public Works and Buildings of which Judge Leslie D. Puterbaugh is Director. The Centennial Building Commission acts in an

advisory capacity. This commission consists of Governor Frank O. Lowden, Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson and Speaker David E. Shanahan, *ex officio;* Edward W. Payne of Springfield, Thomas Rinaker of Carlinville, and another member to be appointed by the Governor to succeed Andrew J. Lester of Chicago, who died shortly after having been appointed.

The State Art Commission and the State Park Commission doubtless will be called upon for advice on the parking of the grounds, the location of the building, etc.

The plans for the building have not been drawn. The law provides that it must house the Lincoln Memorial room, the State Library, the State Historical Library, the State Museum, and Repository of the State Archives, State Department of Public Instruction and such other departments as shall be determined upon by those who have this work in charge.

The Fiftieth General Assembly appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the excavation and the beginning of the foundation.

The intention is to start work early next spring in order that the cornerstone may be laid during the Centennial Celebration. This will be one of the important features of the observance.

The building will cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars when completed.

Most of the houses have been removed from the site south of the Capitol, where the building is to be erected, and the Secretary of State, who is in charge of the grounds, has directed that all remaining buildings be removed at once.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

PLANS ARE BEING DISCUSSED for the Centennial Exposition to be held at Springfield in 1918. The State Centennial Commission and the State Board of Agriculture will co-operate in the holding of the Exposition at the State Fair grounds.

It is the intention to make the Exposition representative of the progress of the State from a few scattered communities in 1818 to its present industrial, educational and political importance. The background will be the relics of other days, and contrasted with these will be modern improvements. The details will be worked out during the coming winter.

In its advertising matter and on the State Fair grounds, the Board of Agriculture this year extensively advertised the Centennial. An

attractive pagoda was erected by the Centennial Commission at the entrance of the Executive building of the Fair, and it attracted wide attention of Fair visitors. A photograph of this pagoda is reproduced on the cover of this Bulletin. The State Centennial banner was in evidence on the grounds, and a huge electric sign advertised the Centennial.

A great deal of interest was manifested by Fair visitors in the coming celebration.

Centennial Cancellation Stamp.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis has written to Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, announcing that he is undertaking the enactment of a law providing for the use of a State Centennial cancellation stamp in every postoffice in Illinois. Such a stamp is used in the postoffice at Springfield now, through the interest of Congressman Loren E. Wheeler. The stamp contains the words: "Illinois Centennial Celebration, 1918."

Second Volume on Press.

At the meeting of the State Centennial Commission in Springfield on Thursday, September 13, Prof. E. B. Greene, chairman of the publications committee of the Commission, announced that the second volume of the Memorial History series, is now on the press and will be issued shortly. The first volume, "Illinois in 1818," has been highly praised by historians. It was written by Solon Justus Buck. The forthcoming volume covers the history of the state from 1818 to 1848. The author is Prof. Theodore C. Pease, professor of history of the University of Illinois.

Not a Play Festival.

In addressing the Illinois Bankers' Association at Quincy on September 19, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, called attention to the opportunity afforded by the Centennial to recall the part Illinois has had in the building of the nation, and declared that this would inspire courage for the present struggle.

"The observance of this great historic event," he said, "must give expression to the highest patriotic sentiment of our people. From a study of the wonderful history of Illinois should come inspiration and courage for the great tasks that confront us today."

Pagoda at Peoria Fair.

The Centennial Pagoda erected at the Illinois State Fair to call attention to the coming celebration, was sent to Peoria, following the close of the State Fair, and erected at the International Farm Congress Soils Exposition and Peoria Fair, September 18-28. It caused much favorable comment.

Centennial Cards Popular

Twenty thousand cards showing a likeness of the State Centennial Banner and giving a brief statement of the plans of the Centennial Commission for the celebration, were given away at the State Fair, and a large number also were distributed at the Peoria Fair. The popularity of the cards proves the general interest in the celebration.

A BILL

For an Act to create the Illinois Centennial Commission and to define its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That there be and is hereby created a commission to be known as the Illinois Centennial Commission. Such commission shall be appointed by the Governor and shall consist of fifteen members, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged in official business of the commission and in attending meetings of the said commission. In case any vacancy shall occur on said commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The Governor shall designate the member who shall be chairman. The commission shall elect from its membership a secretary and may engage such employees as shall be deemed necessary.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

1. To arrange for and conduct a celebration in honor of the Centennial of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Federal Union.

2. To compile and publish a commemorative history of the State.

3. To report to the Fiftieth General Assembly the arrangements for such celebration.

4. To make a complete report to the Fifty-first General Assembly.

Section 3. The Illinois Centennial Commission shall expire when it shall have completed its duties and shall have made a complete report to the Governor and the Fifty-first General Assembly, including a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

Section 4. Whereas an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved January 21, 1916.

IMPORTANT DATES IN 1918

April 18.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

August 26

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first State Constitution was adopted.

October 6

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first Governor was inaugurated.

December 3

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Constitution was approved by Congress and the State admitted into the Union.

CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

A PROCLAMATION

ON DECEMBER 3, ILLINOIS will enter upon the hundredth year of her statehood. The General Assembly of Illinois has created a Commission, to provide for the celebration of our Centennial. It already has plans well under way to make this event worthy of the greatness and the history of Illinois. But its work will not be complete unless the counties of the State shall also organize for this purpose. There is not a county in Illinois which has not been the scene of stirring and important events, which should find a place in the permanent history of the State.

Now is the time to single out and record these events. It is common knowledge that a young and expanding community, absorbed in making history, is only too careless about recording the history it makes. Many points in Illinois—scenes of momentous happenings—which could have been sought out and marked half a century ago, and have become fixed landmarks, are now only vague traditions. And, so, while it is yet time, let our hundredth year be marked by fixing permanently the events of our first hundred years, so far as they may be fixed at this time.

It is thought by some that the time is not fitting for this celebration, because of the world-wide war in which we find ourselves. I do not share this view. I realize the greatness of the burdens this war imposes on us. We, of Illinois, will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result.

We have a hundred years of noble history as a back-ground. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, hereby call special attention to December 3, 1917, as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of our State into the Union, and as the beginning of the Centennial year, and urge the general observance of this day throughout the commonwealth; and I further urge that organizations be formed in every county to cooperate with the Illinois Centennial Commission in planning an appropriate observance of Illinois' Centennial Anniversary.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of State at the Capitol in Springfield, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

By the Governor: Louis L. Emmerson

(Seal)

Secretary of State.

Frank O. Lowden

Governor.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe,	Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp,	Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis,	Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene,	315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson,	University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr.,	Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze,	12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,	Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully,	County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.,	617 Ashland Block, Chicago
Col. Frederick H. Smith,	Jefferson Building, Peoria

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Centennial Bulletin

Number 2. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Ninety-ninth Anniversary of the State.

THE proclamation of Governor Lowden, printed on the first page of this Bulletin, sets forth clearly and forcefully the importance of the Illinois Centennial Celebration, and the appropriateness of the proper observance of this great historic event at this time, when our thoughts are so absorbed in matters pertaining to the great world war. The Governor declares he realizes the greatness of the burdens which this war imposes upon us, but that "we of Illinois will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result."

After calling attention to the inspiring history of our State, the Governor points out that "it will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years." The Governor also declares in his proclamation that every county in the State has been the scene of some important historic events, and urges that the story of these events shall be recorded, and that historic places be given appropriate marking. He strongly urges every county of the State to cooperate with the Centennial Commission in the proper observance of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union, and that for such purpose Centennial organizations be formed.

Governor Lowden calls special attention to the observance of December 3, 1917, as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union, and as the beginning of the Centennial year. The Centennial Commission desires that this date shall be observed throughout the State. It is particularly appropriate that on this ninety-ninth anniversary, definite plans shall be laid for a Centennial Celebration to be held at some time during the Centennial year.

Meeting at Capital December 3.

IN harmony with Governor Lowden's proclamation that December 3, 1917, be fittingly observed as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union and as the beginning of the Centennial year, the Centennial Commission in cooperation with the State Historical Society, is making plans for an important meeting to be held in Springfield on that date. Every county in the

State is urged to send representatives to this meeting, and assurance has already been received that delegates from all parts of the State will be present.

At the afternoon session particular attention will be given to the State-wide celebration, and definite plans and suggestions will be made for the benefit of those who wish to form their programs. A round-table discussion will be held, and those present will be invited to ask questions which will be answered by the official representatives of the Centennial Commission. No pains will be spared to make this meeting as helpful as possible to those who come from different parts of the State to get assistance in planning their local celebrations.

In the evening a banquet will be held at which Governor Lowden will preside, and which will be addressed by the four living ex-governors of the State—Governor Fifer, Governor Yates, Governor Deneen and Governor Dunne and by Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg and others. The program will include other interesting features, and the occasion promises to be an event of unusual historic importance.

State-wide Interest in the Celebration.

THAT the people of Illinois are taking a deep interest in the Illinois Centennial Celebration to be held throughout the State during the Centennial year, is manifested by the attention which has been given the subject by the papers of the State and by the response which has been shown in every community visited by the Director and Assistant Director. Director Magill has insisted from the beginning that the Celebration must be patriotic in character, and has laid emphasis upon the fact that a study and appreciation of the history of Illinois would be an incentive to the people in the performance of their full duty in the present great crisis. He has taken the position that the appropriate observance of this event of such great historic importance to our State, should not be regarded as an additional undertaking or burden, but as an inspiration and help in the accomplishment of every worthy endeavor. This view has been accepted and approved universally.

Among the places visited, the following may be mentioned, each of which has given positive assurance that an appropriate celebration will be held: Kankakee, Princeton, Macomb, Winchester, Monmouth, Taylorville, Peoria, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Bloomington, Pontiac, Decatur, Clinton, Champaign, Lewistown, Quincy, Petersburg, Rock Island, Moline, Galesburg, Effingham, Charleston, Hillsboro, Mason City, Joliet, Geneva, Elgin, Rockford, Cairo, Albion, Vandalia, Belleville, Mt. Carmel, Alton and East St. Louis. Other places in the State will be reached as rapidly as possible, and those in charge of the Celebration will not be satisfied until assured of one or more carefully planned celebrations in every county of the State.

In a report to the Commission the Director pointed out that the work is logically divided into three phases—first, the arousing of an interest in the holding of a Centennial Celebration and the formation of preliminary organizations; second, the formation of definite plans and programs and the selection of committees to carry out these plans; and third, the carrying out of the plans and the actual accomplishment of the Celebration.

The first phase of the work should be completed by the beginning of the Centennial year. The second phase has already begun and will occupy the attention of the Director and his assistants until next spring, when the third phase will come into prominence and soon require entire attention. Those who will have charge of the Centennial celebrations in their respective localities might well observe this general outline of the work and note that unless the second phase of progress has already been reached, they are not as far along as they should be. Plans and programs should be completed as soon as possible in order that undivided attention may be given to the actual working out of the completion of their plans.

St. Clair and Madison Plan Celebrations.

ST. CLAIR and Madison counties are particularly well advanced in their Centennial plans. The Madison county celebration will be held at Alton. A county Centennial Association has been formed, of which Professor W. D. Armstrong is president, and Harry B. Herb, Manager of the Alton Board of Trade, is secretary. Among the very interesting features of their celebration will be the reproduction of the Piasa Bird on the same rocky bluff where it was painted by the Indians centuries ago.

The St. Clair county celebration will be held at Belleville. Judge Joseph B. Messick is president and Judge Frank Perrin is chairman of the Board of Directors. The program which will be held on September 10 to 14, is outlined by the committee in an attractive printed folder as follows:

A. County Fair—The observance will be held in connection with the St. Clair County Fair; the Fair Association will arrange an unusually interesting program of races, and other attractions.

B. School and Education—The Board of Directors of the St. Clair County Centennial Commission of the Illinois State Centennial Celebration in 1918 are unanimous in their request that an Education Exhibit be made of the main features of the State Centennial Celebration in St. Clair County. In addition thereto the Chairman of the Committee on Education has been requested to provide for a parade of the School Children of the County.

With full confidence that our children are the greatest asset of State and County, we urge the cooperation of all school officers and teachers of all schools of the County, under the direction of Prof. W. A. Hough.

C. Home Coming—It is purposed to have a general Home Coming of former residents of this County, who are now residing elsewhere. All persons who have relatives or friends whom they desire to have notified can give their addresses to Mayor R. E. Duvall, Chairman of Committee on Invitations, Home Coming and Receptions.

D. Music and Decoration—The City will be attractively decorated and plenty of good music will be furnished. This feature of the entertainment is under the direct management of Miss Emma Lorey, Chairman of Committee on Decoration and Music.

E. Exhibits—The Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing resources of the County will be shown by appropriate exhibits.

It is hoped that every city and every township will make a creditable showing of their resources and avail themselves of the opportunity to properly advertise their locality. There will also be an industrial parade which will afford each locality a splendid opportunity to show its attainments and achievements along industrial lines. Persons desiring information in regard to this feature of the observance will please apply to H. C. G. Schrader, Chairman of Committee on Exhibits and Awards. It is probable that appropriate and liberal prizes will be offered in recognition of the excellence of the exhibits.

F. Antiquities—The far-famed County Museum and the equally interesting War Museum will be opened to the public. To these interesting collections will be added many things of historic interest. It is to be hoped that all persons having any articles of this character will exhibit the same.

G. Old Settlers—Friday, September 13th, will be Old Settlers' Day and an appropriate program for their entertainment will be prepared.

H. Memorial—It is the purpose of this Association to have a permanent feature and a memorial to Governor Arthur St. Clair, after whom the County was named, and the money realized from this observance to be paid into a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial.

The Fair Association has pledged itself to also turn over into this fund half of its net income from the Fair held next year.

The exact character of the memorial has not been determined, but it will be of such a nature as to afford a shelter and comfort for the living as well as a mark of respect for the departed.

These last three subjects are under the management of Mrs. James W. Rentchler, Chairman of Committee on Memorial Design and Historical Research.

I. Art—All lovers of art will be accorded the opportunity of seeing a generous display of paintings, drawings, sketches, photographs, etc., in the Art Exhibit.

J. General Entertainment—In addition to the numerous and attractive exhibits there are to be other free entertainments offered.

The last two subjects will be under the managment of Dr. B. H. Portuondo, Chairman of Committee on Concessions and General Entertainment.

K. Parades—The following parades have been scheduled to take place:

Tuesday, September 10—School Parade, under management of Prof. Hough.

Wednesday, September 11—Grand Army Soldiers and Fraternities, under management of John Sax.

Thursday, September 12—Industrial Parade, under management of H. C. G. Schrader.

Friday, September 13—(Probably Historic Parade).

Saturday, September 14—Decorated Automobile Parade, under management of Mayor R. E. Duvall.

The parades on Tuesday and Wednesday will terminate in the Fair Grounds and all persons in line of march, of those two parades, will be admitted to the Fair Grounds free of charge.

L. Pageant—Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings—School Pageant.

Thursday and Friday Evenings—State Pageant.

M. County Song—County songs have been submitted and further contributions are requested.

CENTENNIAL POSTERS.

The Centennial posters, announcing the approaching Centennial of the State, are being printed and will be distributed within a short time for display in show windows, public buildings and elsewhere. Secretaries of commercial organizations all over the State very kindly have tendered their services in displaying the posters in show windows, railroad officials agree to have them hung in all the railway stations in the State and other means will be found for distributing them.

The poster was designed by Willy G. Sesser, of New York, as a result of a prize contest conducted by the Commission. Prizes of $500 for the winning poster and five $100 prizes for the five best posters were offered. Mr. Sesser won first prize and received one of the $100 prizes in addition.

The poster has considerable artistic merit and is of striking appearance.

O'CONNOR'S STATUE FOR EUROPE.

Many of those who agree with Robert T. Lincoln in opposing the setting up of replicas of George Gray Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in London and Paris, are looking with favor upon the suggestion made in some quarters that Andrew O'Connor's Lincoln, designed for the State Capital at Springfield, be sent to Europe instead. Lincoln's admirers who have seen the O'Connor statue pronounce it a perfect likeness and a true interpretation of the American ideal of Lincoln. They insist that such a statue should be sent abroad in order that foreign peoples may have a true conception of Lincoln as he was.

Wallace Rice Will Write Pageants.

WALLACE RICE, of Chicago, has been elected by the Centennial Commission as Pageant Writer and Lecturer. He will immediately begin the preparation of the pageant for the Centennial Celebration to be held at the State Capital, and will also prepare a pageant which can be adapted to the needs of the different localities of the State.

Mr. Rice is well known as an author, and has had wide experience in the production of pageants. The great pageant given at Fort Wayne, Ind., last year, was prepared by him and Kenneth Sawyer Goodman working conjointly, and was given under the direction of Donald Robertson. He is the designer of the Illinois Centennial banner, and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of Illinois history. Through the Commission, he may be obtained to give free consultation and advice to committees who are planning pageants for the Centennial year.

The selection of Mr. Rice was made by the Pageant Committee of the Centennial Commission, from fifty applicants, after considerable investigation. The Pageant Committee is composed of Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, chairman; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, George Pasfield, Jr., Prof. E. B. Greene and Col. Fred H. Smith.

A CENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. John G. Hauberg, of Rock Island, president of the Rock Island Historical Society, announces that the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, an organization of boys in which he has taken a great deal of interest for some years, will make a pilgrimage to Springfield some time during the Centennial year. The boys always take two or three hikes a year, usually selecting some interesting place as the object of their trip.

"For the last two or three years," Mr. Hauberg says in a letter to the Commission, "we have been saying that for the Illinois Centennial year, 1918, we would go to Springfield, the capital of our State. We are eager for the trip. We have in mind to stop in Galesburg and have Hon. Clark E. Carr give us a word picture of Lincoln, for he knew him. We would like to see the fisheries of Quiver Lake, then spend a night at Old Salem, where Lincoln lived, and enlisted in the Black Hawk War, which took him to our county. Then on to Springfield, to the old Homestead, the Tomb, the Statehouse, Natural History and other museums. Camp Lincoln, etc. We hope some features of the Centennial Celebration at Springfield will be timed so that our boys can share in the inspiration of it."

SIX CENTENARIANS.

In response to the request of the Centennial Commission for information concerning Illinoisans who will be one hundred years old in 1918, the names of five persons have been sent to the Director. These are:

Mrs. Harriet Damon Edgerton, Jacksonville.
Mrs. Jane Reid, residing near Virginia.
Mrs. Abbie Hall, 223 West Park Avenue, Aurora.
Timothy Cromody, 235 Jackson Street, Aurora.
William Smith, Albion.

Mr. Fite G. Rossman, of Rochelle, was one hundred years old October 28 of this year. If he lives he will be one hundred and one years old during Centennial year.

It is hoped to secure the names of other centenarians in the near future. The intention is to publish a little pamphlet, giving the biography and photograph of each of these centenarians.

Colleges Agree to Co-operate.

AT a meeting held in Decatur on October 2, the Illinois Federation of Colleges pledged its support to the Centennial Celebration. The Centennial Commission was represented by Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director, who explained the aims of the Commission. The report of the Committee on Centennial Celebration, as made by Dr. Joseph R. Harker, President of the Illinois Woman's College, and adopted by the Federation, is as follows:

1. That each college should secure and display the centennial banner of the State throughout the year.
2. That a credit course be offered in Illinois history to the colleges.
3. That a course of addresses by professors or others be given throughout the year on various important phases of Illinois history.
4. That the colleges cooperate in every way possible with Centennial committees, both local and State.
5. That assurance of the willingness of the colleges and the Federation to cooperate be given.
6. That a College Historical Society be established for furthering the work in Illinois history.
7. That pageants representing important phases in Illinois history be given.
8. That special days in the year be given prominence—April 18, October 6 and December 3.

Helping In the Schools.

E. A. LEWEY, county superintendent of schools of Montgomery County, is rendering valuable assistance in creating interest in the Centennial in that locality. In this connection he has included some suggestions for the observance of the Centennial in his yearly circular, issued for the information of all teachers in the county.

"As the time draws nearer for the Illinois Centennial, much stress should be laid upon the study of Illinois history in the schools," Mr. Lewey says in his circular.

"It is apparent that it would be impossible to hold the attention of six millions of people for one day or to assemble them at one place for the celebration, hence it has been suggested that the county be made the unit for the celebration. Since it will be impossible for every person in the county to attend a county centennial celebration, I suggest that each teacher have local meetings with a program in her district to arouse interest.

"If the teachers and all other inhabitants of the county appreciate the significance and grandeur of the occasion, and a united effort is made to observe it in a manner appropriate to its importance, the county celebration will be of added interest and enthusiasm.

"April 18, which occurs during the current school year, may be observed by holding a celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

"Every school should have a good local county and State map. These could be presented by the board of directors as a feature of the program.

"Where rural schools are small, two or more schools might meet together. In this case the program could be given in one school one day and in the other the next day or following week.

"A basket dinner might be a pleasant feature on the day of the celebration."

He suggests the following school program:

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BY.....SCHOOL.....

Music—Song, "America."
Song, "Illinois."
Song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."
County Songs.
Readings—"Sleep, Old Pioneer" (Will Carleton).
"Oh, Captain! My Captain!" (Walt Whitman.)
Extracts from First Settler's Story (Will Carleton).
"The Prairies" (Bryant).
Stories of the County.
Compositions—Sketch of County.
Our State Boundary Lines.
Pioneer Life.
Illinois in 1818.
Slavery in Illinois.

D. A. R. URGED TO GIVE TABLETS.

IN a letter addressed to Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, of Rock Island, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois Centennial Commission, suggests a way in which the D. A. R. can render valuable service during Centennial year. The letter says:

"It has been suggested that it would be a good plan for the D. A. R. to contribute a bronze tablet with proper inscription as a part of its work for the State Centennial to each county which erects a permanent memorial. For instance, if a monument or building or a fountain should be erected by the county, on this memorial should be placed a bronze tablet, the gift of the D. A. R. This matter has several times been brought to the attention of the Centennial Commission and I have been requested to write to you on this subject.

"I do not want the D. A. R. to forget their obligation to the Lincoln Circuit Marking Associaition, and I know the great number of calls on every one at this time, but I do feel that this would be a prominent part in the marking of the Centennial and it would not mean a very large cost."

The marking of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, over which Abraham Lincoln traveled in practicing law, is being accomplished by the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, and the D. A. R. is cooperating in this work. It is peculiarly fitting that these markings should be set up just as the State is reaching its centenary, and Mrs. Weber believes that setting up markers in every locality would work in very nicely with this enterprise.

Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, is president of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association and Mrs. Weber is secretary. The old Eighth Judicial Circuit was first apportioned by law in 1839, and was successively reapportioned in 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849 and 1853. There have been seventeen counties in the district at one time or another: Sangamon, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Moultrie, Shelby, Macon, Christian, Livingston, Menard and Mason. The markers are to be set up at every cross roads along the road traveled by Lincoln in going from one point to another in the circuit. The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association held a meeting at Danville on November 13 to decide upon the nature of the markers to be used.

Fair Board Plans for Centennial Exposition.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture has tentatively decided upon August 9 to 26, 1918, as the date of the Illinois State Fair and Centennial Exposition. This Fair and Exposition will be given by the State Board of Agriculture in the usual way, but the Illinois Centennial Commission will cooperate in helping to emphasize the Centennial features.

It is the intention to make the fair an educational exhibit of the growth of the State industrally, educationally, agriculturally, and socially, in one hundred years of statehood. The plans have not been entirely matured as yet. The Centennial Commission may arrange for a processional pageant during the fair, but certainly will aid materially in the fair program and in the collection and placing of exhibits.

B. M. Davison, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is sending out a preliminary announcement of the program of the Educational Department of the Centennial Exposition. Later, similar announcements will be issued regarding other departments.

The educational announcement is as follows:

"The Educational Department of the State Fair to be held from August 9 to August 26 will make an unusually attractive and inspiring exhibit. The chief purpose is to show one hundred years of progress in education in Illinois. It seeks not simply to make an exhibit at the fair, but also to arouse an interest in each county of the State that as many people as possible may get a clear idea of this progress in their own school districts and in their own county. Those who attend the State fair will be able to see the progress of the whole State.

"The county superintendent will be the chairman of a committee, the other members appointed by himself, with the advice of the county board of supervisors or county commissioners, to plan and lead in a county exhibit. This exhibit should include:

1. A photograph of every schoolhouse in the county, and where possible, of former buildings which have been replaced by more recent ones.
2. Each photograph should be accompanied by the names of the noted people who were pupils, teachers or directors of the school, and where possible, photographs of these noted people should be displayed.
3. Relics, the more ancient the better, such as school books, maps, charts, copy books, library books, pictures, desks, should be secured.
4. Photographs of the people whose school attendance dates farthest back, accompanied by tabulated statements of the facts. A letter by the people themselves relating their experiences will be of greatest value.
5. Biographies of the most noted people connected with the school should be prepared by the children of the school under the direction of the teacher. Thousands of famous people, such as Jane Addams, Frances Willard, W. J. Bryan, Elbert Hubbard, were pupils in Illinois country or village schools. A great deal of valuable historical material can be gathered and preserved by the "Home Folk." This should be preserved in the school district, the county, and the State. The State Historical Library will be glad to get this material and make it accessible to students of Illinois history.
6. Models of the old-time schoolhouses and the best modern schoolhouse can be constructed by the manual training classes. Models of old-time dresses and hats can be made in the domestic art classes. Models of old-time plows and machinery may be made by some schools.
7. Essays on important State historical events of the county should be prepared by schools and the best sent to the State fair.
8. A chronological tabulation of the history can be prepared on large cards for wall display and the best one sent to the State fair.

"The county exhibit is to be the property of the county. It can be used at the county centennial celebration, the county fair, before or after the State fair, and be preserved in the office of the county superintendent of schools. The county board should be asked to supply the funds necessary to secure photographs, pay postage, etc. Each county of the State will be provided a booth at the State fair for the display of the county exhibit.

"Higher Institutions of Learning.—Booths will be provided for the display of progress made by non-state schools, such as colleges, academies and seminaries. The character of the exhibit will be left to the individual school, but the purpose should be to show the progress made, utilizing photographs, documents, list of illustrious alumni, relics, etc.

"The Old-Time and Modern School.—The State Fair Board will construct a log schoolhouse and furnish it, such as was used in 1818. It will also construct a modern one-room 'Superior School.' These will be natural size and stand side by side.

"Old-Time and Modern School in Operation.—Not only will the people be able to see the pioneer and the modern country schoolrooms, but they will see the pioneer school and the best modern school in the 'movies.' A motion picture room will be provided and the old-time school will be seen in operation. By means of another series of motion pictures they will see a child pass from the kindergarten through graduation from the high school, showing all the characteristic activities, including recitations, physical exercises, games, athletic sports, laboratory work, and graduation.

"Any college or university may prepare a film and it will be shown in the motion picture room several times each day.

"The exhibit will be under the direction of F. G. Blair, Superintendent Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois. All requests for information relative to this exhibit will be cheerfully given."

Andrew O'Connor Visits Springfield.

ANDREW O'CONNOR, of Worcester, Mass., the sculptor who is making the fifty thousand dollar statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be erected on the Statehouse lawn and unveiled during the State Centennial, was in Springfield October 8, looking over the details of the construction of the foundation and base for the statue. He expressed himself as well pleased with the progress of the work, which has been delayed because of the necessity for much greater excavation than was anticipated.

The statue is being cast in bronze in Boston. The foundation and base will be completed this fall, but the statue will not be set up until next spring. The date for the unveiling has not been determined, but this ceremony will be one of the principal features of the celebration at Springfield.

Art critics are enthusiastic in their praise of the statue as a work of art, and those who knew Lincoln and have seen photographs of the statue, declare it an excellent likeness of him as he was when he left Springfield to assume the duties of president. In contrast with the Barnard statue, concerning which so much unfavorable criticism is being published, O'Connor's statue many authorities assert, gives expression to the soul of the great emancipator—his kindness and sympathy, mingled with strength and prophetic vision. This statue probably more nearly represents the American ideal of Lincoln than any of its predecessors.

An interesting coincidence in connection with the making of the statue is the fact that the original act providing for its erection was introduced by Senator Hugh S. Magill, in the Forty-eighth General Assembly. For the past four years Mr. Magill has been Secretary of the State Art Commission which had entire charge of the matter, and now he is Director of the Centennial Celebration, of which the unveiling of this statue will form a particular feature.

Legislative Committee to Assist in Celebration.

A PROMINENT part in the official celebration of the Centennial next year will be taken by the Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee, appointed by the Fiftieth General Assembly to cooperate with the Centennial Commission and assist in the Centennial celebration. The committee was created in response to a request made by Governor Lowden in a special message addressed to the General Assembly on June 16.

In this message the Governor said:

> Gentlemen of the Fiftieth General Assembly:
>
> Next year Illinois will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its entrance into the Union. The hundred years of our statehood history will be commemorated then. These hundred years are big with achievement. Our population in 1818 was 40,000 of scattered pioneers. Now it is more than 6,000,000. The fifth largest city in the world lies within our borders. Our resources have increased with our population. Many of Illinois' sons have written their names large in the history of the world. Illinois played a conspicuous, if not a decisive part, in the war for the Union. The history of that war could not be written with Illinois left out.
>
> We are now engaged in another great war, in which the liberties of all mankind are challenged. We would be recreant to our past if we did not at this time recall to ourselves the achievements of a hundred years of free institutions in Illinois.
>
> Your honorable body has made fitting provisions for this celebration, which should be marked with simplicity and solemnity, but with great patriotic earnestness. The commission having this work in charge is proceeding ably to this end. They desire that your honorable body appoint a committee to unite with the executive and judicial departments of the state in extending invitations to the President of the United States, the governors of the different states, and to other distinguished guests, and to advise with the commission upon matters pertaining to the celebration.
>
> I, therefore, recommend the appointment of such a joint committee.
>
> Respectfully submitted,
>
> FRANK O. LOWDEN, *Governor.*

The Legislative Advisory Committee is composed of the following members:

From the House—Speaker David E. Shanahan; Thomas A. Boyer, 4458 Emerald Avenue, Chicago; Frederic R. DeYoung, 50 One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Harvey; Ernest J. Odum, Benton; Randolph Boyd, Galva; Frederick A. Brewer, Tampico; Carl Mueller, 2142 Lincoln Park, West, Chicago; Jacob Frisch, Springfield; John S. Burns, 622 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago; Thomas N. Gorman, Peoria; John Kasserman, Newton.

From the Senate—Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby; John Dailey, Peoria; Frederick B. Roos, Forest Park; Edward C. Curtis, Grant Park; Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Willett H. Cornwell, 3825 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago; Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; Morton D. Hull, 4855 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago; Al. F. Gorman, 5636 Morgan Street, Chicago; Edward J. Hughes, 260 North California Avenue, Chicago.

The committee will join with the Governor and other state officers and the justices of the Supreme Court in issuing formal invitations to the governors of other states and foreign ministers and other dignitaries, to attend the ceremonial to be held at the State Capital on October 6, 1918, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor of Illinois. They also will be consulted and advised with by the Centennial Commission in the carrying out of the plans of the Centennial.

Illinois' Centennial Should Not Pass Without Memorial of Permanent and Historic Value.

[An Editorial From The Chicago Examiner.]

IN April, 1818, the United States Congress brought the American flag up to date by fixing the number of stars at twenty, and decreeing that thereafter one more star should be added whenever a new state was admitted to the Union.

Before the year was up—in December, 1818—Illinois was added to the Union as a sovereign commonwealth and the twenty-first star was added to the flag.

There are now forty-eight stars in the national constellation of sovereign states, and Illinois is preparing to celebrate next year the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union.

The dignity of centennial honors will come to a state that began its career as an outpost of civilization, and now contains within its borders the second largest city on the American continent and the fourth largest in the world.

Watercourses and buffalo trails on the prairie were the only means of transportation for the handful of settlers in Illinois a hundred years ago; to-day the state is the railroad center of America.

The virgin prairie of a hundred years ago is now one of the chief granaries of the world, and the Illinois cornbelt has lifted the commonwealth to stellar honors as an agricultural state.

A century ago the population center of the United States was within a comparatively few miles from the Atlantic seaboard; to-day the population center is within a comparatively few miles from the heart of Illinois.

And while these physical transformations were taking place, Illinois carved its name indelibly on the national honor roll by its gifts to the Nation of statesmen and soldiers, of Lincoln and Grant, and a whole galaxy of others.

Southern Democrats and northern Republicans fought out their differences during the Civil War period within the borders of Illinois, but no commonwealth in the entire list of Union states emerged from the conflict with a more glorious record than did Illinois.

With the growth of the largest industrial center of the United States in northern Illinois and the admission of countless foreigners to American citizenship, new labor problems are being adjusted here, the solution of which has given our "melting pot" world-wide fame.

Illinois is reaching its one hundredth year of statehood with an outworn state constitution still in force and the people will vote during the Centennial year for or against a constitutional convention to write a new one.

The last quarter century of Illinois' growth has seen a geometrical ratio of progress, as compared with the first three-quarters of the century.

The problems of taxation, of internal government, of suffrage, of judicial and jury procedure, of such popular checks as the initiative, referendum and recall—Illinois is about to enter its second century of statehood with these still unsolved.

The gateway of commerce for the entire Mississippi valley, Illinois has yet to build the lakes-to-gulf waterway that will make the Panama Canal as available for Great Lakes commerce as for the national coastwise trade.

These are but random reflections on the past, present and future development of a commonwealth that began as the twenty-first state in the Union and has since joined in the welcome of twenty-seven other states into the Union.

The holding of centennial celebrations next year should be on a scale worthy of the history of Illinois and its manifest destiny.

Twenty-five of the 102 counties in the State have already organized for holding centennial celebrations next year and others are preparing to follow.

The war should not make any difference. If anything, it should emphasize the fact that Illinois has always stood, as it is standing to-day, for democracy and freedom to the limit of its treasure and its man power.

And there is timeliness in the suggestion that the Centennial should not pass without permanent memorials. As the State Centennial Commission says:

"The Centennial year furnishes an incentive for the creation of permanent memorials and the marking of historic places. In each community something permanent should be left as a Centennial memorial."

We must build for the second century of Illinois' statehood upon the best traditions of the first.

VETERANS TO COOPERATE.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. INMAN, of Springfield, tenders to the Centennial Commission the cooperation of a special committee empowered to assist in featuring the military side of the State's history in all local celebrations held during 1918 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union. This committee, in addition to Captain Inman, is composed of James H. Crowder, Bethany; E. J. Ingersoll, Carbondale; W. G. Cochran, Sullivan; W. F. Calhoun, Decatur. Mr. Crowder is chairman.

Captain Inman's letter to the Director is as follows:

Dear Mr. Magill:

Herewith the report, with recommendations of our Department Centennial Committee, as rendered at Bloomington, Illinois, June 6, upon the occasion of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of this department:

"We, your committee, recommend that each county shall hold a centennial celebration, that a committee composed of Grand Army men be appointed to arrange for the military side of the meeting, and that they may use all the auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army as aids to consummate their work, and that each county committee see that a proper program is rendered to fitly represent the military work of the great State of Illinois.

"And we further recommend that our committee be enlarged to five and that Comrades Calhoun and Inman be the addition."

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the use of the committee in the matter of publicity, etc.

James H. Crowder of Bethany, Illinois, is chairman. Anything I can do locally will cheerfully be undertaken and the committee advised.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN B. INMAN.

FATE OF EDWARDS HOME IN BALANCE.

Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson and Judge Leslie D. Puterbaugh have been unable to determine as yet any method of preserving the old Edwards Home, in which Abraham Lincoln was married. The building sits on the plot of ground which will be used for the erection of the State Centennial building, and it is so located that it must be removed to make room for the new structure. There is strong sentiment in favor of its preservation, but owing to the character of the building it is not possible to have it moved.

Secretary Emmerson has had a number of photographs made of the building and of the room in which Lincoln was married, so that at least the pictures may be preserved.

One suggestion which is being considered is that the room in which the marriage ceremony was said may be preserved and incorporated as a room on the lower floor of the new Centennial building. It will remain for the architect to decide whether or not this can be done.

1263—7M 11

A BILL

For an Act to create the Illinois Centennial Commission and to define its powers and duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there be and is hereby created a commission to be known as the Illinois Centennial Commission. Such commission shall be appointed by the Governor and shall consist of fifteen members, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged in official business of the commission and in attending meetings of the said commission. In case any vacancy shall occur on said commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The Governor shall designate the member who shall be chairman. The commission shall elect from its membership a secretary and may engage such employees as shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

1. To arrange for and conduct a celebration in honor of the Centennial of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Federal Union.

2. To compile and publish a commemorative history of the State.

3. To report to the Fiftieth General Assembly the arrangements for such celebration.

4. To make a complete report to the Fifty-first General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Illinois Centennial Commission shall expire when it shall have completed its duties and shall have made a complete report to the Governor and the Fifty-first General Assembly, including a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 4. WHEREAS an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved January 21, 1916.

IMPORTANT DATES IN 1918

April 18.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

August 26.

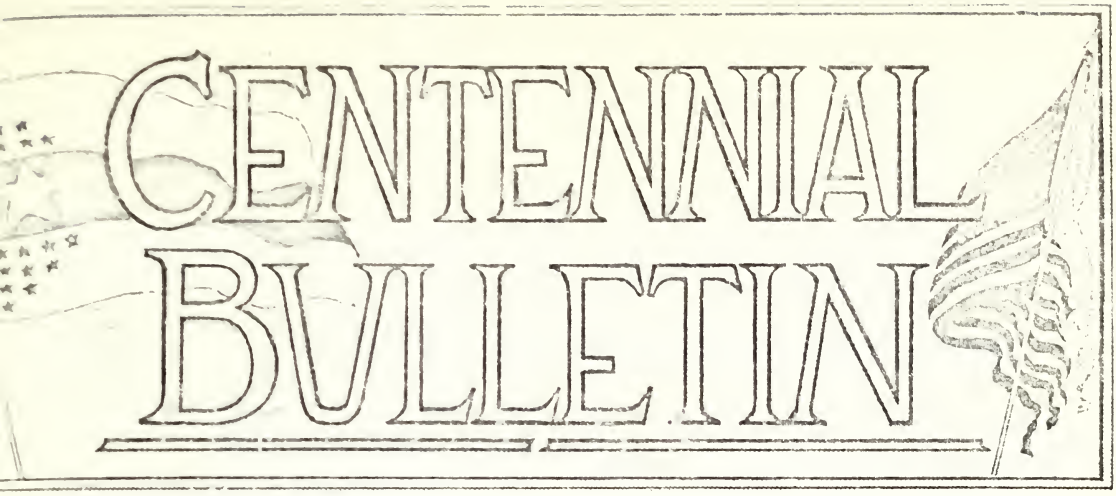
One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first State Constitution was adopted.

October 6.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first Governor was inaugurated.

December 3.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Constitution was approved by Congress and the State admitted into the Union.



THIS CELEBRATION under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time.—Governor Frank O. Lowden.

IT WAS TWO CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS—Lincoln and Grant—who completed the work begun by Washington and Hamilton, cemented forever the discordant elements of the Union and made the title "American Citizen" honored and revered throughout the world.—Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer.

THE CITIZENS of no State in this great Republic have better reasons to celebrate their State's centennial than have the citizens of Illinois. Within a hundred years she has advanced from a sparcely settled frontier State, having a population less than the city of Springfield has to-day, to the third rank among the states of the Union.—Former Governor Edward F. Dunne.

BEFORE ILLINOIS shall be one hundred years old, in this mighty year, the one hundredth year of her statehood, she will face the greatest obligation and opportunity of her existence, and she will be worthy of it.—Former Governor Richard Yates.

BEGINNING with Shadrach Bond and ending with Frank O. Lowden there never has been a governor of Illinois that could not stand among the governors of the other commonwealths of the country and in the sight of his constituents and give a fair account of himself.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

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Centennial Bulletin

Number 3. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1917. 11

The Centennial Year Begun

ILLINOIS has entered her Centennial Year. December 3, 1917, marked the ninety-ninth anniversary of her formal admission into the Union and the beginning of her one-hundredth year of Statehood. Just as the entire year 1818 was occupied in organizing and perfecting a state government, so throughout 1918 we shall commemorate the hundredth anniversary of those historic events.

The great meeting held at the State Capital on December 3, furnished conclusive evidence that the people of Illinois appreciate the wonderful opportunity which the Centennial affords for a state-wide, patriotic observance. Representatives from fifty-eight counties of the State were in attendance, from Rockford and Freeport on the north to Cairo on the south, and from Rock Island and Quincy on the west to Danville on the east. The Senate Chamber was crowded at the afternoon conference, and the most intense interest was manifested throughout. The spirit of this great meeting was a deep appreciation of the service and sacrifice of those who have made illustrious the history of Illinois, and a solemn pride in her glorious achievements.

The banquet in the evening was a remarkable gathering. The attendance was so far beyond expectations that it taxed the resources of the management to care for the throng of people from all over the State who sought admittance. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided, and the speakers were Senator L. Y. Sherman, and Ex-Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Edward F. Dunne and Richard Yates. Ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen had accepted an invitation to be present but was detained, and telegraphed his regrets. The wonderful story of Illinois was eloquently told, and every address was thrillingly patriotic. It is not too much to say that everyone who left the banquet hall that night after the singing of "Illinois" at the close, went away imbued with a renewed spirit of patriotic devotion, and proud to belong to a State that has made such rich contributions to the Nation and to the world.

As the representatives from the different counties of the State departed after the Illinois Day meeting, each one gave assurance that his county would fittingly observe the Centennial some time during the Centennial year. The locality that fails to take some part will neglect a great opportunity.

The Afternoon Conference.

DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided at the afternoon session in the Senate Chamber, which was opened by an address by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Commission, on the celebration at the State Capital. She explained that there would be several features during the year 1918.

"Perhaps the first thing will be the celebration of Lincoln's birth," Mrs. Weber said. "That is international, a world-wide affair, and the observance

in Springfield will be, as usual, under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association, but we will have our part in it.

"On the eighteenth of April, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the approval of the enabling act by Congress which authorized the frontier territory of Illinois to frame a constitution and government, we hope that the wonderful statues of Lincoln and Douglas may be unveiled. However, that is not exactly within the jurisdiction of the Centennial Commission. It belongs properly to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, of which Judge Puterbaugh is the head, our Commission having an advisory part. The State Historical Society has planned to have its annual meeting about that time and representatives will be invited from the Historical Societies of the old Northwest Territory and of Virginia and of such states as are closely allied with us.

"Then there will be the State Fair which is to be a Centennial Fair and Exposition. The educational features of this have been worked out. The Fair will be very elaborate and will be managed by the State Fair Board, with the cooperation of all of us.

"This morning at a meeting at the Governor's Mansion, presided over by the Governor and attended by the Justices of the Supreme Court, the State officers, the joint Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee and the Centennial Commission, it was decided to invite the President to attend the celebration in Springfield on October 5th. That is the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois On the 6th of October, one hundred years ago, our first Governor was inaugurated. Now, that date will come on Sunday, and so it was planned this morning that the official celebration—the great day that we want to have stand out to be remembered by our children and grandchildren—will be on Saturday the 5th, at which time we hope to lay the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building. It was decided that the President of the United States, as I have said, and the governor of each state in the Union are to be invited. This will be a national celebration.

"Besides the cornerstone laying on that date, there will be a wonderful pageant. This pageant we hope may be so beautiful and so artistic and so true that all who see it will be proud of it. We hope that it will be unforgetable—that it will appeal to your aesthetic ideas and to your historical instinct, and in every way round out beautifully and completely the celebration. We can see this pioneer State as it rises from the camp fire of the hunter and takes its proud place among the galaxy of sister states, and we have every reason to be proud of its history.

"These, briefly, are the plans for the great day and this will take place after the State celebrations are nearly over and after we have learned so much from the patriotism of all our schools, all our churches, and all our clubs, which will have celebrated. We hope that our minds will be so thrilled and so exalted that we shall come to Springfield for this great celebration and make it a memorable one, worthy of our pioneers."

The State-wide Celebration.

REV. ROYAL W. ENNIS of Mason City, a member of the Commission and chairman of the Committee on State-wide Organization, discussed briefly what has been done in preparing the State for the celebration. He said:

"I am quite sure that it will not be possible for all of us to be in Springfield next year upon the 5th of October, but if we are not, we can be at our homes, and we all want to see that our local communities have a part in this great Centennial Celebration. It is the purpose of the Centennial Commission to have Illinois ablaze, during 1918, from one end of the State to the other and from one side to the other with our Centennial Celebrations, and as the various counties have interested themselves in the work up to the

present, we feel assured that when the proper time comes there will be a celebration commensurate with the intelligence and the patriotism of the people of the State.

"It is apparent to you all that we cannot gather together six millions of people at any one time or at any one place for the Celebration, and hence, in order to make it possible for the people of this State to have a part, we are endeavoring to organize in every county a county Centennial organization which will have charge of the general work in that particular community.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will simply be one county celebration, but through this county organization celebrations may be had in the various parts of the county, in every city of any size, and we want these celebrations to reach to the very last school house in every county. When we place our finger upon the public schools of the State of Illinois we have placed our finger upon the heart and the very life of this great Nation of ours. We are trying particularly to interest the schools, and in this we have the enthusiastic cooperation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the heads of the private schools throughout the State.

"It is our firm conviction that when the end of 1918 shall have come, we shall have had a celebration that will be a credit to our great State and to its loyalty and patriotism.

"And so, I thank you, this afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, for what you have done in your particular counties. I am quite sure that you will see to it that in your own several counties there shall be something which will stand as a living memorial of the fact that Illinois was one hundred years old in 1918. We are emphasizing the fact that there should be something of a permanent character left as a memorial in each county."

Mr. Rennick on "Illinois."

A STIRRING address was made by Percival G. Rennick of Peoria on the history of Illinois and the achievements of the early pioneers.

"How rich we are in the memories of the past!" Mr. Rennick said. "How rich we are in traditions and the legends of old! Yes, rich in history as the valley of the Nile is rich in its fertility; rich in history as all the mines of the world are rich in their precious metals! Rich in great men and great deeds!

"It seems to me that the various localities may celebrate their history, on the one hundredth anniversary of the State, in their own way, there is so much local history. I suppose if we were strictly technical in the progress of the century and the century's growth, we should begin with 1818, yet the history of many localities began very much farther back than that.

"Take the coming of the old Frenchmen. I will not call the roll of these patriotic old Frenchmen. There are many towns in the State of Illinois directly connected with their coming. At this stage of history it is so wonderful to remember that Illinois in days past has traced its history back to France and Canada, that it was the Canadian French that discovered and explored Illinois, that they came here and built their communities, and that to-day the boys of Illinois alongside the Canadians are going back again to connect the history of Illinois with the history of France and to help to bring liberty to that down-trodden land.

"If I had the time I would like to trace the coming of the old French, not because you do not know it, but because you do. The old story that was told under the rose bush many years ago sounds just as good and just as sweet to some members of your family to-day. So if we may dwell upon these stories again, I might tell about the coming of those brave old Frenchmen; how they came down through the lakes and down through Illinois and finally down to the Mississippi.

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"And if I were taking another period for a celebration, I know of another character. He was old fashioned; he was strong in body and soul; he was a God-fearing man that believed in individual liberty and in individual right, and whose song has not been sufficiently sung. But when the future historian shall look back one hundred, two hundred, three hundred years, at the great characters that have been produced and the great works which have been wrought, he will write down in bold letters the name of the Old Pioneer. He was a strong man—yes, he may have been old fashioned but he builded so well!

"If I were to take another period I would take that period of the volunteer soldier, and I think in some communities there might be a great celebration, where they have no other tradition than the going out of those thousands and thousands of men in the day of '61-'65, to keep our flag floating over free men and to help to keep the Nation one and inseparable."

The Round Table Discussion.

IN introducing the round table discussion, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, spoke briefly on the character of the celebration. He called attention to the fact that the idea of the Centennial had been born in the Senate Chamber where the meeting was being held, and that from its inception it had been the intention that the people of Illinois should come to an appreciation of her wonderful history, and then express that appreciation in a great state-wide celebration.

"Plans were made in the early days of the Commission for a great celebration here at the State Capital and also for celebrations throughout the State in every county and in every community," Mr. Magill said. "We fully realize now that the all-absorbing subject of first importance is the winning of this war. The Commission has very carefully considered the relation of the Centennial observance to the present world war, and it is the unanimous opinion of the members that the observance should be held. We feel, in fact, that it is more important that this Centennial observance should be held under present conditions than in normal times of peace. The Governor and other State officers share with us this conviction. The Celebration must, however, be suited to the spirit of the times. Every observance should be intensely patriotic in character and give expression to the noblest and loftiest sentiment of the people of Illinois.

"We cannot study the history of Illinois and appreciate the heroic service and unselfish devotion of those who have builded our commonwealth without being inspired with a deeper spirit of devotion to the principles of liberty and justice which our fathers so nobly upheld. Glorious has been the history of Illinois! We have a great record to live up to, which is a challenge to us of to-day. The spirit of Illinois, the spirit of a State that gave to the nation and to the world the greatest exponent of world democracy that the world has ever known, the spirit of all the great souls whose names illumine the pages of our State's history, the spirit of the unknown and uncrowned heroes and heroines who have toiled and struggled and wrought throughout the past century, call to us in this great world crisis to meet bravely every demand and show ourselves worthy of the priceless heritage which is ours.

"Reference has already been made to the unveiling of the great statue of Abraham Lincoln next spring as a particular feature of the Celebration here at the State Capital. I want to leave with you just one thought in connection with this event. I will put it in the form of a question. Do you know of any spot in all the world better suited as a place to give expression to the hopes, the aspirations, the resolutions of the free people of the world who are struggling to-day for world democracy and for the preservation of the sacred rights of humanity, than here in the home of Abraham Lincoln

and at the unveiling of a statue erected by Illinois to commemorate his service to the State, the Nation and the world? I think it is not too much to expect that there may be delivered on this occasion by some great statesman who is entitled to speak for the allied nations of the world, one of the greatest orations of all time.

"I want to say just a word, too, regarding the Centennial Memorial Building. All the archives of the State shall be housed in this building. Here will be kept the records of the five or six hundred Revolutionary soldiers whose dust is mingled with the soil of Illinois; here the record of every brave soul who has ever gone out from this State in defense of his country; the record of those heroes of the Civil War who offered the full measure of devotion that 'Government of the People, by the People and for the People, might not perish from the earth.' And here also shall be kept a record of every gallant young man of Illinois who is going forth to-day and offering his life in support of the same principles of freedom and humanity. This Memorial Building, which will be begun during our Centennial year, shall stand through all time as a memorial to our hundred years of statehood and as a monument to the memory of all who have upheld the honor of Illinois and of our Nation.

"Through all the county and local celebrations there should run the story of our State, but each celebration should emphasize also its particular local history. Thus every observance will be a celebration of our State's anniversary and because of the great variety of local history, each observance will have its own particular atmosphere and local interest. Your local celebrations may be held any time during the Centennial year and may be associated with whatever event or gathering may best suit your convenience. Homecomings and soldiers' reunions, chautauquas and county fairs, or any other occasion for a large patriotic gathering may be selected as the time for your local celebration. If you have not already formed a county Centennial organization, you should do so at once. You should begin to lay your plans and outline your program. Our Commission will give you every assistance possible."

Local Organizations.

HORACE H. BANCROFT, Assistant Director, followed Mr. Magill with a brief discussion of his experiences throughout the State in organizing for county celebrations. He said:

"I have been charged by Director Magill to go out into the State and explain to the various counties the conception that the Commission has, not only of the state-wide celebration, but of the part that each county should play in the program outlined for the next twelve months. I have said to you that patriotism is a blind and irrational impulse unless it is founded upon a knowledge of the blessings that we enjoy and the privileges that we propose to defend; that a great national character is forged not only by mutual successes, but also by mutual sufferings such as we are called upon to endure at this time.

"I have tried to make clear one other point: that democracy makes its demand of obligation as well as its demand of opportunity, and that to-day, in this great State of Illinois, in the one hundredth year of its statehood, we are called upon as a people not only in our State character, but in our several respective communities and counties to pay this obligation of democracy of which Abraham Lincoln was the great exponent.

"I believe that we will meet this opportunity, in the various counties of the State, from time to time, from month to month, in 1918 until there will be such a grand swell of patriotism up and down the State that when we come to the great State Celebration in the city of Abraham Lincoln, there will be spread throughout the land, from this wonderful State of Illinois, such

inspiration and such patriotism that it will add luster to the glory of the great commonwealth that we all love.

"What have I said relative to the organization in the various counties? What can you do? Have you a chautauqua in your county? Have you a county fair organization? Have you an historical society? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your County Fair? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your chautauqua? Can you mark an historic spot? Can you not secure the cooperation of your fraternal order? Can you not go to your Bar Association and say: 'Gentlemen, what great men in the legal profession have gone out from this county?' Can you not say to your fraternal organization: 'Will you furnish a part of the Centennial program,' and then can you not go to the schools, who are so willing to cooperate in things of this kind, and can you not go to the children, the art director, the physical director, and the other instructors and ask them for their cooperation? Can you not in the early months of 1918 so formulate your program that you will be able to contribute something that will be patriotic in character?

"As Director Magill so well said: the Centennial Celebration in time of peace would be patriotic. Let us in the various counties of the State make it ultra-patriotic in the celebration that we give at this time."

Centennial Publicity.

SUGGESTIONS for the securing of publicity for local celebrations were made by Halbert O. Crews, Manager of Publicity. He said in part:

"A few months ago there was an impression, as Mr. Magill has pointed out, that it would be improper to hold the Centennial Celebration during the war. This impression was due largely to a mistaken idea of the significance of the Celebration. People thought of it as an entertainment for the amusement of the crowd. Senator Magill and the members of the Commission saw the necessity for correcting this impression, and in all of the addresses on the Celebration, its patriotic significance has been emphasized. The Publicity Department cooperated in spreading this thought throughout the State. News items containing quotations from speeches on the Centennial have been sent to over eight hundred newspapers; the speech of Senator Magill to the Illinois Bankers at Quincy has been printed and widely circulated; the Governor's proclamation, in which he emphasized the patriotic idea, was mailed to all the newspapers and printed in practically all of them and was published in the Centennial Bulletin. Every item of news that could be used to impress upon the people the thought that the Celebration is really patriotic has been given the widest possible circulation.

"The result is a change in public sentiment. People are beginning to look upon the Celebration in a different light and to see that they were mistaken.

"This is a practical illustration of the use of publicity.

"Publicity can not stand alone. There must be something back of it. Without the speeches, without the initiative upon the part of the Governor and the Commission it would have been impossible to secure space in the newspapers. There must be some activity before there can be any publicity.

"The trouble with many attempts at newspaper publicity is that too much is expected of the editor. He is asked to write and publish articles whether there is anything to write about or not. Editors are public-spirited; they are always willing to help, but they have a right at least to expect cooperation.

"It is well to keep in mind some essential facts regarding local newspaper publicity:

"In the first place, as I have said, there must be some news to write about and this can be obtained by holding occasional meetings at which addresses by prominent men are delivered on the plans for the Centennial, or on historical subjects; by giving a lecture course on the history of the county; by prize essays in the schools; or by many other means previous to the beginning of active preparation for the celebration.

"In the second place, do not write long, tedious articles and ask the newspapers to publish them. They probably will do it out of friendship, but the editors know that this is not what the people want to read.

"Also some advertising should be done as the date of the local celebration approaches. It will help arouse the interest of the community, and will be a proper recognition of the work done by the newspapers.

"The local publicity committee should always keep in touch with the editors. An editor should be a member of the committee, if possible.

"Aside from newspaper publicity, many channels may be used. A Centennial Sunday will help to arouse the interest of the church people. Folders and circulars can be published. The merchants should be willing to mention the Centennial in their advertisements. Bankers and some of the leading mercantile houses probably will be willing to issue souvenirs in which a brief history of the State or of the county, or pictures of scenes of historic spots in the community may be published. Motion picture houses can be prevailed upon to throw an advertisement of the Centennial Celebration or reminders of the Centennial year upon their screens.

"You will find the people generally willing to cooperate in boosting the Centennial if it is called to their attention properly. The Centennial Commission will be glad to add to its mailing list the names of any one particularly interested in the Centennial publications in order that the entire State may be kept in close touch with the activities of the Commission. The Centennial posters also are available for display in public places."

Mr. Rice on Pageantry.

WALLACE RICE, Pageant Writer for the Centennial Commission, told how he would go about writing Centennial pageants.

"Pageantry is nothing if it is not calling upon the entire resources of the community for its production," he said. "It is not to be in the hands of people peculiarly skilled, professionally trained. It is going back to the good old days when everybody could act as all children can act now.

"We shall call upon the native, perhaps unsuspected, resources of each community. We shall ask the community not to allow any one portion of the community to monopolize or in any way usurp the prerogative of the pageant. The entire community—all sorts and conditions of people—are to be called upon to assist. The pageant will fail in any given community if it does not weld together the various proponent members of the community."

Mr. Rice explained that his plans as now outlined include a list of suggestions for processions, many of which have been sent in by request to the Commission by well known men and women of the State, with scenes to be staged and played on floats—the oldest form of pageantry. These may or may not be used in immediate and organic connection with the pageants themselves, since historic processions will form an integral part of the great pageant to be given in Springfield on October 5.

Already in hand and the first to be issued will be a series of fifteen minute scenes for school children, based upon the history of Illinois, six in number. These will call for simple costuming, and will show Indian, French, British and American boys and girls in characteristic sports and games, with an historical background and historical events woven into the action as far as possible. They can be used singly or in sequence. With the procession sug-

gestions already mentioned, they can also be utilized for a complete six-scene children's pageant, if so ambitious a program is desired, Mr. Rice explained.

A masque in two parts and a single scene, to be played in about forty minutes, will be written, based upon Indian myths common among the tribes which formerly populated this territory. It will contain lyrics and indicated dances, and will be suitable for presentation in or out of doors, either in daylight or in the evening. This will be suitable for children of a somewhat larger growth than the plays spoken of, or may be taken part in by adults. It will be rather lyrical than dramatic.

More ambitious will be the real pageant for the general use of all communities, large or small, within our boundaries. This will present five twenty-minute scenes, chosen with special reference to their dramatic values, with full dialogue and stage instructions, and historically accurate within the conditions demanded. Room is left for a sixth scene to be supplied locally from the events of the neighborhood. To each of the five scenes a prologue will be affixed, narrating the sequence of events not dramatically presented, so that from the first prologue to the close of the last scene a fairly complete history of Illinois will be presented to the eye and ear.

As far as possible, these scenes will provide for a full stage, whatever its size, readily accommodating the presentation to the needs of the community using it. As the best results will be had from the use of a stage too large to admit of an ordinary curtain, this pageant is for night production, utilizing the darkness following the lowering of the lights for the shifting of scenes. The processions referred to can also be used between the scenes, thus combining the two accepted forms of pageantry, dramatic and processional.

The pageant of the prologues and dramatic scenes was invented in Illinois by an Illinoisan and its first instance is Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens' "Pageant of the Italian Renaissance," given at the Art Institute in Chicago in 1909. Mr. Rice hopes, by means of entricate processions, to make another novel combination of the older forms for the commemoration of the Illinois Centennial.

The great pageant for Springfield will therefore show, if it is found fully practicable, the history of Illinois portrayed in six prologues, six twenty-minute dramatic scenes, and seven processions, forming a continuous history of the upbuilding from savage surroundings to our present civilization and concluding with a procession of Columbia and her Allies, appropriately costumed, bearing their national standards, and with their national music.

Music will play a conspicuous part in all these plays and processions, and it is expected that Illinois composers will make large original and adapted contributions to their successful presentation, including an Illinois Centennial March and Hymn.

Discussion by County Representatives.

THE DISCUSSION by county representatives was led by Judge Lyman McCarl of Adams County. Judge McCarl explained that last March an organization was completed for the preparation of the Centennial Celebration in Adams County. He said that it was proposed to have a vice president in every ward in the city of Quincy, and in every township of the county. The school teachers will be interested; lodges, churches and clubs will be urged to cooperate and other organizations will be called upon to do their part. It is the intention, Judge McCarl said, to make the Centennial a feature in picnics, chautauquas, and of other gatherings of the sort, during the coming summer.

"In the month of October," he said, "we propose to bring this observance to a climax by a week's celebration in the city of Quincy, which is the county seat of the county. On one day, perhaps Monday, we propose to celebrate

the period in which Illinois was under territorial rule. On the second day we propose to have Old Settlers' Day, and you, perhaps, will be interested to know that there is an old lady in Quincy that is one hundred years old today. On the third day we are going to have Governor's Day. John Wood, who was one of the early governors of the State, lived in Quincy. We are going to invite the Governor and all ex-Governors to be there on that day. On Thursday, we will have Military Day. You know that the Soldiers' Home of Illinois is located at Quincy, and we hope on that day to have one of the greatest parades ever held in Quincy, and to have victorious soldiers of three great wars—the war of 1861, the Spanish-American war and the present war—present on that day. Friday, we expect to make Industrial Day, and we want on that day to show the people of Illinois the progress of the State in all its activities, in machinery, in manufactured products, in books and everything that goes to make up the progress of mankind. Whether or not we will have a pageant will depend on how much money we raise, but we do expect to have a great many memorials."

James H. Crowder of Chicago, chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, declared that the veterans were anxious to do all they could to aid the Centennial. He said:

"We are insisting that in every county of the State of Illinois there shall be something on the program portraying the devotion of our people—of the sons and the fathers and the mothers—to the flag at the hour when our country was in peril 'that the government of the people, by the people and for the people' might not be destroyed, and every comrade feels that he is called upon to push forward this grand work. This is true now, especially with the great struggle in Europe. We should emphasize the devotion to the flag and country not only of the men of the past, but of the men we are sending out now."

Edward C. Page of DeKalb explained that the Northern Illinois State Normal School is placing great stress on the Centennial. There is an elective course in the history of Illinois and in addition a large collection of historical matter is being added to the museum.

Justice James H. Cartwright, of the Supreme Court, speaking for Ogle county, declared that county would be well prepared to present a comprehensive celebration. He explained that the greatest event of the Black Hawk war occurred in Ogle county, that it furnished Illinois two governors, and that in other ways it had played a great part in the early history of the State.

Judge Dewey of Cairo said that the County Superintendent of Schools was insisting that the Centennial be given a place at their teachers' meeting and that Alexander county planned during the year to hold celebrations, the exact form of which has not been determined. He called attention to the association of General Grant's name with Cairo, and praised the strategy of Illinois' great soldier.

"We expect that in our celebrations of this occasion in our county the incidents in the life of General Grant will be fittingly commemorated," he said.

Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, said that while very little has been done in Morgan county, in an organization way, much has been discussed and that Morgan county will do her part.

"We have there the home of the two Governors Yates, and Governor Duncan, the home of William Jennings Bryan, Col. John J. Hardin, and many other distinguished personages, and these are a few of the local spots which can be marked in our county. The first college in Illinois was in Jacksonville; the first medical school was in Jacksonville; the first institute for the care of the insane was in Jacksonville; the first intsitution for the care of the blind; and the first institution for the care of the feeble-minded was

in Jacksonville. Governor Duncan wrote the first free school law in Illinois. These are a few of the things we have discussed for the celebration in Morgan County. We are proud of our history and we hope to do our part."

Counties Represented at Meeting.

A NUMBER of other county representatives spoke briefly on what it is expected will be done in their home counties. Discussion was lively and showed intense interest throughout the State in the coming celebration.

It also indicated that each county is working out its problems, and that there will be no stereotype form of county celebrations.

The following fifty-eight counties were represented at the meeting: Adams, Alexander, Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, Cook, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Kane, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Mason, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Schuyler, Shelby, Stevenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Wayne, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago.

The Illinois Day Banquet.

MORE than four hundred guests attended the Illinois Day banquet at the Leland hotel in Springfield on December 3. It was one of the most delightful occasions of its kind ever held in the Capital of Illinois. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided and former Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Richard Yates, and Edward F. Dunne, and United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman were speakers. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., a member of the Commission. Wallace Rice read an original poem, "Illinois and War."

In introducing Governor Lowden as toastmaster, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Commission, said:

"A hundred years ago in the last year of Illinois as a territory its course towards statehood was guided by men of proven worth and men who proved themselves in the future to deserve their reputation. To-day, we are in a crisis greater than that of a hundred years ago. The State is guided by a man of proven worth and one who, without question, will prove to us in the future that the people have not misplaced their confidence."

In taking charge of the meeting Governor Lowden spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Illinoisans: We are just entering upon the hundredth year of our existence as a State. There have been those who have believed that we ought not to celebrate this anniversary because of the great perils which environ us. Others of us have felt sure that a study of our past history would inspire us to be better men and women in this crucial present.

"If we shall fully realize the State which these fathers founded for us a hundred years ago, it means that we shall fully realize the price the pioneers and those who followed them until to-day have paid for the blessings we enjoy, and it will strengthen our arms, it will renew our courage, it will make us to look with a clearer and more steadfast eye at the dangers which confront us. I confess that I believe, for one, that this celebration under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time. It has heartened me greatly to-day, the magnificent attendance at this initial meeting—men and women who know of our past, who know the sacrifices and the struggles

which it has held, who know that while we have won great triumphs, we have not won those triumphs without great effort and without great devotion. They come to this capital city of the State from every corner of the State, and their presence is a pledge that this Celebration of our one hundredth anniversary will be one of the epochal events in our one hundred years of history.

"But I am here, I realize, not to make a speech, but to introduce to you those who will. I regret exceedingly that Governor Deneen, who was to respond to the first toast, is unavoidably detained, and while I regret his absence, I congratulate you that his place will be most ably filled by Lawrence Y. Sherman, who will respond to the toast, 'The Pioneer State.' And while I as a mere Governor do not say that any mere United States Senator can take the place of any ex-Governor, I am willing to admit that you will hear one of the best speeches you have ever heard in your life, by Senator Sherman."

Senator Sherman praised the pioneer as a man who had builded so well the foundation for this great State. Although he spoke extemporaneously, having been notified only shortly before the banquet that he was to take the place of former Governor Deneen, who was unavoidably detained in Chicago, his address showed a wide knowledge of the early history of Illinois.

Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer spoke on "Illinois and the Civil War." He began by a brief review of the early days of the State and then approached the critical period in the sixties, when Illinois showed its loyalty to the Union and did so much toward saving the Nation. He called attention to the fact that Illinois had furnished not only the great soldiers but the great statesmen of that important period.

Former Governor Dunne's subject was "Illinois' Men of Eloquence." He told of the orators produced by this State from the earliest days down to the present.

"I know of no State that can present a greater roster of accomplished orators than the State of Illinois," Governor Dunne said, "and it should be a labor of love for some of Illinois' students and historians to compile and preserve for posterity some of the brightest gems of some of these great sons of Illinois. The eloquence of these men has done much to shape the policies and guide the destinies of this great State and Nation and to stir the emotions of men to the accomplishment of great achievements in history."

Former Governor Yates, in discussing "Illinois To-day," spoke briefly on Illinois in the present crisis.

"Let us never forget that Illinois furnished 259,000 men to the army and navy fifty years ago," he said. "The population of Illinois was only 1,700,000, and so Illinois furnished—our fathers and mothers furnished—one man to the army and navy out of every six souls of the population. If we do as well as they, and if we shall be called upon to do as well as they, we must furnish one-sixth of our population and our population being four times their population, we must furnish four times 259,000 men, or 1,400,000 men."

The addresses delivered at the banquet will be printed by the State Historical Library.

Illinois and War.

By Wallace Rice.

(Read by the author at the Illinois Day Banquet.)

Illinois commands us, her loyal children,
Here to meet tonight in new consecration,
Crossing with her over the troubled threshold
Of a new era.

Jewel-bright her story, and proud her people
Gathered here recounting her past achievement;
While the blare of bugles and tramp of war-hosts
Call to new duties.

Born was she in warfare, and her forthcoming
Red with tales of battle along these prairies:
First of settlers here was the iron-handed
Henry de Tonty.

Joliet, LaSalle, Pere Marquette the pious,
Prophets and adventurers, brought the ensign
France sent westward floating above our rivers—
These our beginnings.

Britain's flag awhile on our ramparts fluttered;
Till Virginia came, and the Starry Banner
Rose in splendor never to be supplanted,
Emblem of freemen.

Illinois, through Clark and his fearless Long Knives,
Gave the Nation, first of her gifts, the empire
Of the broad Northwest, to preserve and cherish
Freedom forever.

Soon upon the Flag was our Star of Statehood
Brightly placed, the better to hold the Union
One throughout the years. How we have repaid this,
History blazons.

First in Mexico, when at Buena Vista,
Gallant Hardin perished, on to the City
Marching up with Scott, never once defeated
Illinois battles.

Rose the Great Revolt. Did our Douglas falter?
At the call two hundred and sixty thousand
Fighting men go forth. Ours their chosen leader,
Grant the undaunted.

Ours that Man of men, more than peer of princes,
Humble-hearted, yet honoring man and woman
More than any crown, the Emancipator
Abraham Lincoln.

Peace ensues, and here from our golden corn fields
And rich mines beneath are afforded treasure,
Wealth beyond our dreams, with the whirring work shops
Adding new treasure.

Beauty, too, is ours; glowing arts and letters;
Science sound and deep; law to help the helpless;
While Religion builds templed shrines, high altars
Free as the sunlight.

Peace becomes our faith and our fond conviction.
On a sudden Europe, in flame enveloped,
Startles us from dreaming. We see in horror
Arson and murder

Busy at our doors, as the desperate conflict
'Twixt a right divine held by sceptred despots
And a government for and by the people
Rocks land and ocean.

Vain our hope for peace; and our old flags beckon us:
France, who gave us being, and Greater Britain,
Tonty's home, fair Italy, Freedom's offspring,
Roll out their drumbeats

And we rush to arms. Hear the trumpets blaring!
On our sacred soil see our brave young warriors,
Youth in blue or khaki, our sons and brothers,
Haste to the Colors!

Illinois renews now the fine old pledges
Given at her birth and redeemed so proudly;
Illinois once more gives with solemn gladness
Her best and noblest.

How can she do less, she who ended slavery
In its age-old form, now that new enslavement
Threatens at her gates? Hear our fathers cheering,
Liberty! Union!

Liberty for all, great or little peoples—
This our mighty task, this our sacred duty;
Never peace until mankind in union
Dominates bloodshed.

God of Liberty, Illinois is praying,
Not for glory or gratified ambition,
But for generous truce with no thought of conquest,
War for War's death blow.

We who gave America in her peril
Instruments for victory, Grant and Lincoln,
Under God shall force new emancipation,
Freeing Man's spirit.

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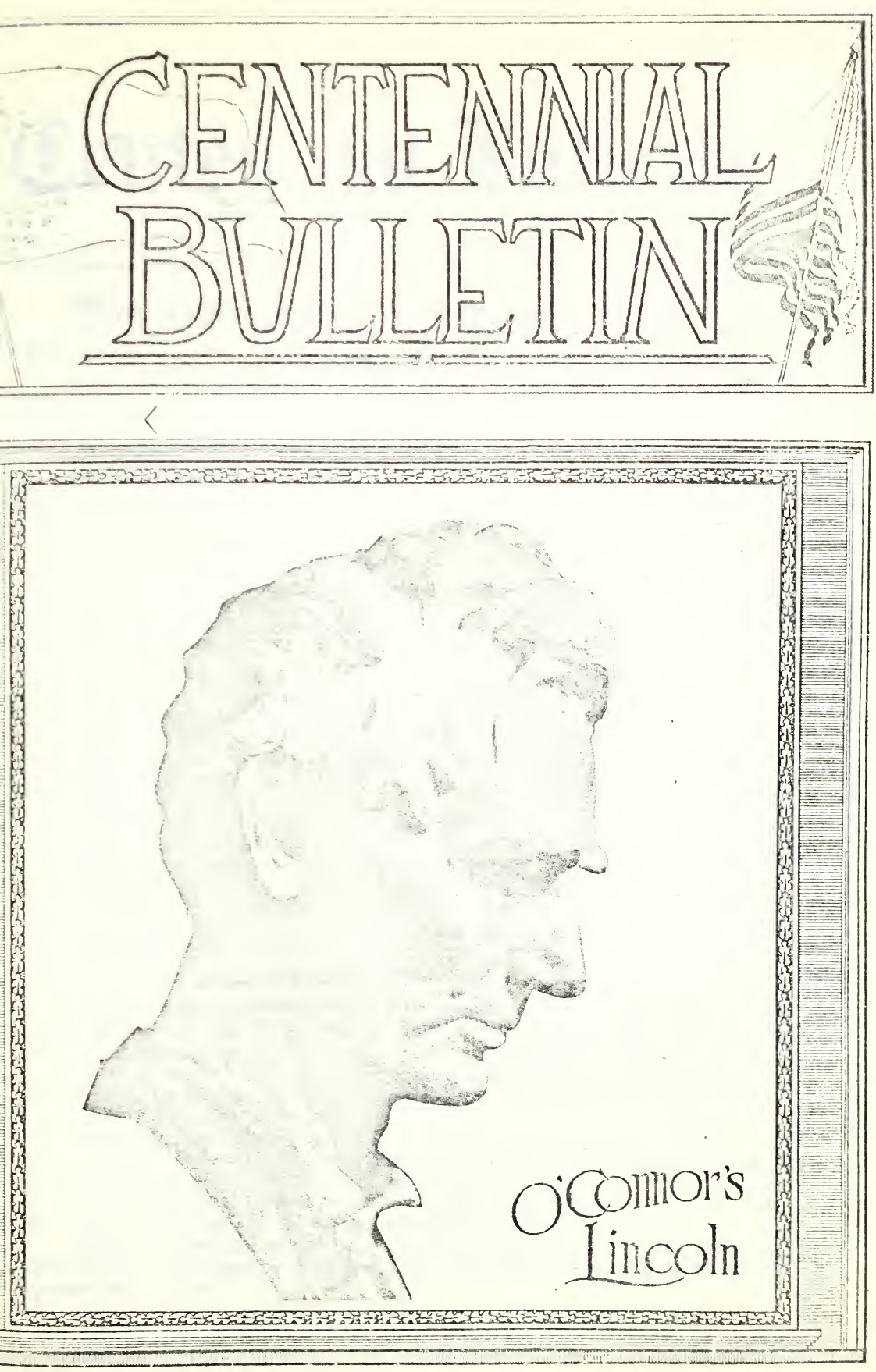
CENTENNIAL BULLETIN



Issued by the Illinois Centennial Commission

Centennial Bulletin

Number 4. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JANUARY, 1918.

The Anniversary of Lincoln's Birth.

THE special observance of Lincoln's birthday on February 12, under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Lincoln Centennial Association, will be the first of the series of events to be held at the state capital during the Centennial year. There will be no banquet this year, but impressive services will be held both afternoon and evening in the state arsenal, open free to the public.

The afternoon program will be arranged particularly for the young. It is planned to have a chorus of a thousand voices, and patriotic music, and the reading of quotations from Lincoln will be prominent features. In the evening addresses will be delivered by men of national reputation.

State-wide Observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

It is expected that throughout Illinois, in every city and village, in every community, in every school, there will be a fitting observance of Lincoln's natal day. This is urged in the following letter sent out to the local centennial organizations throughout the state by Director Hugh S. Magill, Jr.:

> The Illinois Centennial Commission would urgently recommend that Lincoln's birthday be specially observed throughout the state this year.
>
> The ideals of liberty, democracy and humanity for which the allied nations are offering up their blood and treasure have brought to the liberty-loving people of every land the unity of a common purpose. All turn to the life and teachings of our immortal Lincoln for inspiration and guidance in this perilous hour.
>
> February 12 will have a peculiar significance this year throughout the world. The observance of this date will afford an opportunity for refreshing our minds and hearts with the wisdom of his words, and the unfaltering faith of his great soul in the ultimate triumph of justice.
>
> Will you bring this matter to the attention of your centennial committee, and use your influence to have in your community an inspiring and impressive observance of the birthday of our first American?

Other Centennial Events at the Capital.

The second important observance to be held by the Centennial Commission in cooperation with the Department of Public Works and Buildings, will be the unveiling of the statues of Lincoln and Douglas on the capitol grounds on April 18.

The third event will be the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, August 9 to 26, under the management of the State Board of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Centennial Commission.

The fourth important event will be the great state pageant, the laying of the corner-stone of the centennial memorial building, and the impressive ceremonial to be held in commemoration of the inauguration of the first governor. These will take place during the first week of October. All departments of the state government will cooperate with the Centennial Commission.

The final observance of the year will be held December 3. The Centennial Commission will cooperate with the State Historical Society to make this a memorable occasion.

The O'Connor Lincoln.

O'CONNOR'S "Lincoln of the Farewell Address" pictured on the opposite page, will be unveiled on the capitol grounds on April 18, with impressive ceremonies. The statue is of heroic size, about ten feet six inches in height, and will stand on a carefully designed base of granite.

The sculptor has represented the great American as he appeared when he left Springfield on February 11, 1861, to go to Washington and assume the duties of the presidency. The pose is of marked simplicity, but not lacking in strength and dignity. The head is most remarkable. The face reflects all the human sympathy, vision and reverence expressed in his farewell address.

Probably no artist has ever succeeded in so blending all the essential attributes of the immortal Lincoln. Here is a man of the common people, tall, angular and of humble simplicity, and yet here is revealed with impelling impressiveness the lofty spiritual qualities that made Lincoln the incarnation of the highest ideals of American democracy.

The work has been under the management of the State Art Commission from the beginning, who are highly pleased with the results. The full length picture is of the plaster model, but the statue will be cast in bronze, and set up ready for unveiling in April. The head on the front cover is of the completed bronze.

It is particularly appropriate that this remarkable statue should be erected by the State of Illinois at the Capital, Lincoln's home city and unveiled during the Centennial year, at a time when the free nations of the world are fighting to preserve that democracy and freedom for which he gave his life.

Preparing Officia Invitations.

IN compliance with the decision reached at the meeting of the joint Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee with the State Officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Centennial Commission at the Executive Mansion on December 3, last, Governor Frank O. Lowden has appointed a special committee to draft the formal invitations and prepare for securing the attendance of the President of the United States, Governors of other states and other dignitaries. The committee named by the Governor is composed of Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, representing the state officers; Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter representing the supreme court; Representative John S. Burns of Chicago representing the lower house of the General Assembly; Senator Adam C. Cliffe of Sycamore, representing the State Senate; and George Pasfield, Jr., representing the Centennial Commission. The Governor recommended that the committee appoint Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Centennial Commission, secretary of the committee.

This committee met in Chicago on January 5 and organized by the election of Chief Justice Carter as chairman and Mrs. Weber as secretary. A formal announcement of the Centennial plans for the year and formal invitations will be prepared by the committee within a short time, and sent to the President, the governors of other states and other dignitaries.

The committee hopes to secure the attendance of the President in Springfield on October 5, when the cornerstone of the State Centennial Building will be laid, and the great state Centennial pageant will be given. This will be the grand climax of the Centennial Celebration.

The committee also will be in charge of the issuing of invitations to the Lincoln Celebration, the first event of the Centennial Observance, the unveiling of the statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the state capitol grounds in April, and the Centennial Fair and Exposition.

LINCOLN OF THE FAREWELL ADDRESS

Address delivered from the rear platform of his train on the forenoon of February 11, 1861, at the old Wabash passenger station, as Lincoln was leaving Springfield for Washington to become president.

MY FRIENDS: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I can not succeed. With that assistance, I can not fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Press Praises O'Connor's Lincoln.

THE New York newspapers are enthusiastic in their praise of the statue of Abraham Lincoln by Andrew O'Connor of Worcester, Mass., which is to be erected on the state capitol grounds at Springfield and unveiled in April. The plaster cast of the statue has been placed on exhibition at the Seligmann galleries in New York, under the patronage of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The newspapers are suggesting that replicas of this statue should be set up in London and Paris instead of the Barnard statue, concerning which there has been so much unfavorable criticism.

The New York World has the following to say about the statue:

"Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, eminent herself as a sculptor, searched O'Connor out in his rural studio, when she heard that he had finished the Lincoln cast, and was so impressed by it that she induced him to show it here, with other work, and she engaged the Seligmann galleries for him for one month.

"Quite as important from an art standpoint is the prospect that the display will create a movement for O'Connor replicas for England and France, as worthy gifts from the American people, in place of the George Grey Barnard Lincoln, which Charles P. Taft has offered to those countries. The Barnard project has roused wide opposition, owing to its uncouth portrayal. Robert T. Lincoln, the ex-president's son, being one of the chief objectors.

"O'Connor's statue shows Lincoln in benevolent aspect. It represents him at the age of fifty-two, when he quit Springfield to assume the presidency. He was then beardless. The work shows him in the simple pose familiar to those among whom he had lived as lawyer and publicist, with no exaggerations of dress, and his features expressing his serious appreciation of the task before him. Its lines are thoughtful and kindly, and features and attitude combine to impress the beholder that the figure is that of a man of the people.

"The Springfield capitol stands on an eminence. It has a lawn in front of it with a fall of thirteen feet in a stretch of 200 feet to the main street of the city. Mr. O'Connor plans to terrace the approach from the street by means of short flights of steps, and to place the statue, which is eleven feet tall, about one-third of the way up the inclined lawn.

"The front of the capitol is colonnaded. In order that the statue as seen from a ditsance, may not have the appearance of one of the capitol columns, a background of white stone higher than the statue has been arranged, on which will be inscribed the speech Lincoln made to his fellow townsmen from the steps of his car the night he took a train for Washington to become president. The statue will be of bronze and will stand out from the white stone background at all times and distances, without risk of confusion with any other object.

"The exhibit now shown is in plaster, full size. It will be used for casting the finished bronze. A separate room has been assigned to it in the Seligmann galleries. Other O'Connor work fills another room."

IRISH PREPARING HISTORY.

As an example of what may be done by representatives of various nationalities in Illinois, the following item from the Chicago Examiner of December 29, 1917 is of interest:

"In order that future historians may give Irishmen full credit for the part they played in the early history of Illinois, the American-Irish Historical Society is planning to send a research worker to every county seat in the State to search the records for typically Irish names.

"Plans are being made to bring out from Massachusetts Michael O'Brien, New England historian and tracer of records. Mr. O'Brien is the man who

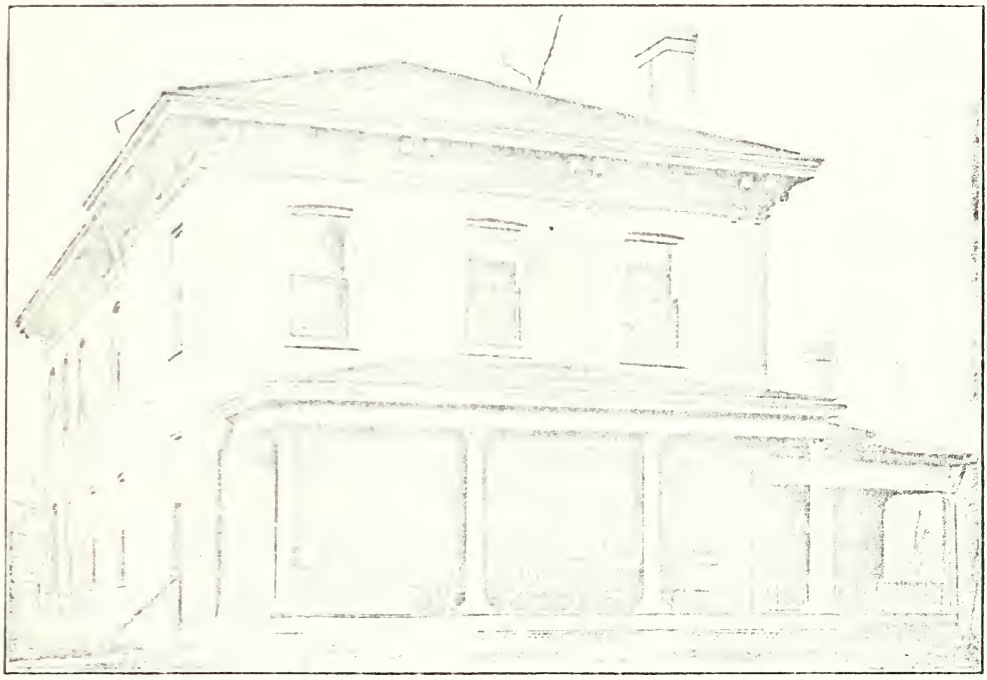
proved, by an examination of early muster roles, that 38 per cent of Washington's revolutionary army were Irishmen.

"It is expected he may perform a similar service for Illinois."

The part played by the French, Germans and other nationalities in the building of the foundations of the State and the development of the commonwealth can very readily be pointed out in the same way, and doubtless this work will be taken up to a very large extent during the early part of the year.

EDWARDS HOME TO BE RAZED.

The city of Springfield has issued a permit for the razing of the Edwards home, in which Abraham Lincoln was married. The building sits on the spot



Edwards Home, where Lincoln was Married.

south of the state capitol where the new Centennial Building is to be erected, and it was found impracticable to save it. Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson had photographs taken of the building and room in which Lincoln was married and these will be filed in the historical library for preservation.

The house has been one of the historic spots of Springfield since the early history of the city.

Room in which Lincoln was Married.

G. A. R. and W. R. C. Plan Co-operation.

THE special committee appointed by the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, to cooperate with the Illinois Centennial Commission in planning the veterans' part in the Celebration, has prepared a circular which is being sent to G. A. R. camps in the State. The committee expects general cooperation.

The circular says:

"The preservation of the Union has never been so manifestly magnified as at the present time. Its crowning glory is proclaimed in the fact that without a united country it would now be impossible for this Nation to engage in the present world-war for the liberty of the world.

"The sons of Illinois rushed into the war for the preservation of the Union like a flaming giant, not only in spirit but in numbers. A number equal to sixty-four per cent of the total vote cast in the State in 1860 voluntarily enlisted. They were present and fought gallantly in every battle from Belmont, Mo., to Raleigh, N. C. Illinois gave to the Nation Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Illinois not only gave to the Nation Grant, the ablest general of the age, who in spite of doubters and objectors in high places, was made Commander-in-Chief of all the Union armies; but it gave also a score of other successful commanders. All this when the State was only forty-three years old.

"Comrades, a kind Providence has spared your lives until this—the 100th year of our great State. As you were patriotic, prompt and enthusiastic in volunteering to save the Union, may the prominence your patriotism and courage has given you, in the State's history, be repeated in the part you shall take in celebrating, during the State's Centennial Year, the history written by you on hundreds of battlefields during the war of the rebellion."

Woman's Relief Corps Plans.

A special committee consisting of Mesdames Sarah Harwood Darling, Flo Jamison Miller and Martha K. Baxter has prepared a pamphlet containing suggestions for the cooperation of the Illinois Woman's Relief Corps in the Centennial Celebration. The pamphlet presents an outline of study for each month in the year and records the salient features of Illinois history. After calling attention to the fact that the Centennial Commission has prepared plans for the observance of the anniversary and is seeking the cooperation of all civic, patriotic, commercial, social and religious organizations in making the celebrations worthy of the splendid history of Illinois, the statement sent to members by the committee continues:

"This is an opportunity which the Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic should embrace, to perpetuate the part taken by our organizations and our makers of history. During the year 1860-1865, Illinois was not only a leader in the history making of the Middle West, but of the Nation as well.

"It is desired that every Corps shall hold a Centennial celebration; that they shall invite the Grand Army of the Republic to unite with them in this observance.

"We believe that the military history of the State should be particularly dwelt upon and that all celebrations should be of a patriotic nature.

"It is also desirable that the Woman's Relief Corps should make a permanent record of their observance, through the dedication of a monument, boulder, building, fountain or a highway, and these should be marked with a small bronze tablet setting forth the fact that it has been placed there by the Woman's Relief Corps. In counties not having soldiers' monuments, a monu-

ment or marker to the Union Soldiers would be appropriate, or a marker to the Loyal Women of the North, would also be fitting.

"It might be well for the Woman's Relief Corps to take as a part of their work, the writing and preserving of the record of every soldier of the War of the Rebellion that lives in their midst and where possible the record and history of those who have gone from the living.

"What more splendid tribute could be given to the Grand Army of the Republic, than the permanent record of the service of the Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, written from reminiscences furnished by himself or his comrades.

"The secretary of the Centennial Commission is Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber (the daughter of a gallant soldier) of Springfield, Illinois, who will be glad to furnish information for those who write her.

"The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Illinois. The Woman's Relief Corps, its auxiliary, should let no occasion of so great importance to this and to future generations, as this anniversary, pass without proper observance.

"Join with the local community. Make occasions and invite the public, make your songs, speeches and narratives refer to Illinois History. Show what the State is doing to-day for the World's Humanity and tell with one accord, the wondrous record."

Co-operation With Fair Board.

AT the meeting of the Illinois Centennial Commission in Chicago on December 20, arrangements were made for co-operation of the Commission and the State Board of Agriculture in the State Fair and Centennial Exposition at Springfield, August 9–26. Mr. J. E. Taggart, of Freeport, president of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. B. M. Davison, of Springfield, secretary, State Treasurer Len Small, of Kankakee, vice-president-at-large, and Mr. B. H. Heide, of Chicago, a member, were present at the meeting.

Mr. Davison outlined a plan for the co-operation of the Centennial Commission which was agreed to by the Commission. Under this arrangement the Commission will present a processional pageant at the Fair and will provide Illinois Centennial premiums in most of the classes. The Commission also will give its advice and assistance in the preparation of exhibits illustrating the progress of the State during the one hundred years of statehood. The Fair Board agrees to turn over the Fair Grounds for one day, which shall be known as Centennial Day. The pageant will be produced on this day and a number of other Centennial features will be provided.

The Fair Board is preparing to advertise the Fair and Exposition extensively throughout the State and the Middle West and it anticipates a great success for it.

REBEKAHS TO COOPERATE.

The Rebekah State Assembly is arranging to cooperate with the Centennial Commission in carrying out the plans for the celebration. At the recent Assembly, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee for this purpose, and since that time the committee has been named. It consists of Miss Irene W. Cooper, of Decatur, chairman, and Miss Lela L. Rickart of Macomb. This committee will confer with Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Centennial Commission, in the near future, relative to the organization's part in the Centennial Celebration.

A number of fraternal organizations expect to take part in the observance of the Centennial.

Medical Society Plans for Centennial.

THE Illinois State Medical Society is working out an elaborate plan for the observance of the State Centennial. It proposes to prepare historical works which will be a lasting memorial of the State's centenary. The plan outlined includes the following:

A history of medicine in Cook County.

A brief history of medicine in each county of the State.

The sending out of a questionnaire covering such items as the name of the first doctor in the county or the first ten doctors, the roster of all doctors who have lived and practised in the county so far as can be obtained, the organization of medical societies, etc.

The selection of an historian in each county of the State to compile certain facts as to medical matters.

The preparation of historical matter by committees representing special societies.

The preparation of the history of the State laws.

The preparation of a brief history of the Illinois State Medical Society.

The preparation of a history of the medical schools and hospitals of Chicago.

The preparation of a history of the medical journals of Illinois.

The preparation of a history of the medical libraries of Illinois.

The collection of books, instruments, paraphernalia and other things of historical nature for use in an exhibit.

A committee consisting of Dr. Carl E. Black of Jacksonville, chairman; Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago, Dr. Mortimer Frank of Chicago, Dr. C. C. O'Byrne of Chicago, Dr. William O. Ensign of Rutland, Dr. George N. Kreider of Springfield and Dr. E. W. Weis of Ottawa has been appointed to undertake the task of preparing the history of Medicine in Illinois, with especial attention to the Illinois State Medical Society and its component county societies.

Dr. W. O. Ensign of Rutland is chairman of a special sub-committee which will prepare a history of the Illinois State Medical Society. Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of Chicago will undertake the preparation of a history of the medical schools and hospitals of Chicago. Dr. Mortimer Frank of Chicago will write a history of the medical journals and the medical libraries. There will also be a history of medicine in Cook county and every county medical society will be requested to prepare a county history of medicine. The State laws, past and present, will be compiled and discussed, and all other data bearing upon medical history will be collected.

Dr. Carl E. Black of Jacksonville, the chairman, already has a researcher at work collecting data and others will soon be at work. He will send out a questionnaire and a circular containing pictures of a number of doctors in various counties of the State and asking for more pictures. They want to secure as large a collection as possible. Drs. Frank, Evans and O'Byrne are in direct charge of the work in Cook county.

In addition to this historical data, Dr. Geo. N. Kreider, is a special committee to collect paraphernalia, books, journals and other things which physicians of the pioneer times used.

The exhibit, which is being collected, will be first shown at the meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society in Springfield, about the middle of May.

It will be used again in June at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago, and later will become a part of the exhibit at the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, August 9–26.

The work of this society serves as a pattern which will be followed by a number of other organizations in the State, during the Centennial year.

Organization Work Progresses.

THE WORK of organization for the Centennial in the various counties of the State is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The inspiration and enthusiasm carried back to the respective counties from the December 3 conference and Centennial banquet is much in evidence. The sound logic of the statement of Governor Lowden that the Centennial Celebration should be one of the most persuasive and powerful of the patriotic agencies invoked by Illinois at this time, has been accepted generally as a sentiment to which all patriotic citizens can heartily subscribe.

Organizations in forty-two of the 102 counties are busy through their officers and committees, shaping concrete plans, and determining upon definite dates for special Centennial observances. In all the arrangements contemplated, the patriotic idea is kept carefully in mind. Much planning is being done in various localities for the marking of historic spots. Many inquiries are being received regarding the presentation of pageants, and it can now be definitely stated that a large number of pageants will be attempted throughout the State.

Another indication of particular interest, is the determination on the part of such State organizations as the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Medical Society, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Clubs and Woman's Clubs, to use the centennial year for the purpose of collecting historical data relative to their respective organizations, and in requesting each branch of these societies to take such steps as will give them a part in the Centennial Celebration to be held in their own localities.

Evidences of intense interest in the Centennial on the part of many cities and counties is apparent, and in a number of the counties, Centennial Celebrations will be held in other places than the county seat. In fact, the Centennial Commission recommends that where there are a number of social centers in a county the better plan may be for each community to undertake its own celebration.

County officials, as a general rule, have been very responsive to the appeals of the Centennial Commission. In counties where the county officials have been slow to act, others have been found eager to take up the work of organization and little difficulty is expected in the few remaining counties that seem to be lagging behind the others.

The work of organization for the various county celebrations is under the particular direction of Assistant Director Horace H. Bancroft.

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS.

County Superintendent M. M. Cook, of Fulton county, has issued a pamphlet on the celebration of the State Centennial in the schools of that county. He urges the teachers to begin preparation for a county exhibit and for exercises in the schools. Some time ago, a suggested program of exercises for district celebration in the schools was sent out. It is proposed that the county exhibits should contain the following:

(a) Collection of photographs showing present and former school buildings in the district. If the picture shows the pupils attending school at that time the names of the pupils should be attached to the picture.

(b) Make a list of names of former pupils, teachers and directors who have since become noted. If possible photographs of these persons should be secured and exhibited.

(c) Make a collection of old and interesting letters, documents, etc.

(d) Try to secure photographs of the people whose school attendance dates farthest back, accompanied by tabulated statements of the facts. A letter by the people themselves relating to their experiences will be of greatest value.

(e) Interest the pupils and patrons in making a collection of relics, the more ancient the better, such as school books, maps, charts, copy books, pictures, desks, lamps, candle molds, bullet molds, lanterns, spinning wheels, ox yokes, in fact, any article or implement connected with the early history of the county.

(f) Have pupils prepare historical or biographical sketches. The best may be sent for the county exhibit.

(g) Have pupils make maps of Fulton county, showing railroads, location of towns, principal industries, etc.

(h) Have pupils make maps of Illinois showing location of the different industries of the State.

State Bankers Will Observe Centennial.

THE Illinois State Bankers Association will cooperate with the Centennial Commission in the observance of the Centennial year. At the annual meeting of the association, held in Quincy, Ill., on September 19, 1917, the association authorized the appointment of a committee of ten, of which committee the president and secretary of the association should be ex officio members, to devise plans for the proper observance of the Centennial year and to cooperate with the Illinois Centennial Commission.

The president, Robert R. Ward of Benton has appointed the following committee:

Edward D. Keys, Springfield, Chairman.
M. A. Graettinger, 208 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Secretary, ex officio.
Phil. Mitchell, Rock Island.
W. E. Stone, Peoria.
Chandler Starr, Rockford.
William George, Aurora.
Len Small, Kankakee.
B. F. Harris, Champaign.
J. R. Pearce, Quincy.
George W. Meyer, Edwardsville.
S. L. Crebs, Carmi.

The committee has been called to meet in Chicago on January 22. It is expected that it will undertake the preparation of a history of the development of banking in the State. The first bank was established in Illinois about one hundred years ago, and opened in a log building. From this primitive beginning has developed the great financial institutions of the State. The State Association proposes to feature the story of this remarkable development during the past hundred years of Illinois' statehood. The complete plans of the committee will be announced at a later date.

MRS. LINCOLN'S CENTENARY ALSO.

If Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln, were alive, she would celebrate the centennial anniversary of her birthday this year at the same time that Illinois celebrates the centennial of its admission into the Union. Mrs. Lincoln was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on December 13, 1818.

Chicago Prepares for Celebration.

THE city of Chicago is preparing to celebrate the centennial in an elaborate manner. At a meeting of representatives of the city government, various organizations and business interests held in Chicago on January 2, an organization was completed. Alderman Robert Hall McCormick is chairman, and committees were appointed to arrange for the planning of the celebration.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, who was present at the meeting, endorsed the general plans very enthusiastically.

The Illinois Centennial Commission was represented by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman, and Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the centennial celebration.

Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Magill outlined the plans of the Centennial Commission for the state-wide observance and discussed what Chicago could do in preparing for a celebration. All present responded, displaying great interest in the Centennial. The fact that Chicago has come into being and grown to its present greatness within the past century, will be emphasized in any observance prepared by the metropolis. The cosmopolitan character of the population and the part taken by various nationalities in the building of Chicago and of the State will be prominently presented. It is expected that the celebration will be patriotic above everything else.

THE CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR.

Congressman Loren E. Wheeler of the Twenty-first district has introduced a bill in Congress, providing for the coinage of a special coin in commemoration of the Centennial of the admission of Illinois into the Union. It is proposed to issue two hundred thousand fifty cent pieces with a special design commemorative of the Illinois Centennial. The design will be determined upon by the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, but will be suggested by the Centennial Commission. The coins will be distributed during the Centennial year.

SCHOOL PLAYS READY SOON.

Six little Centennial plays have been written by Wallace Rice, pageant writer for the Illinois Centennial Commission. They are designed for presentation by school children.

The plays cover the one hundred years of statehood, beginning with the Indian and pioneer days and coming down to the present. They are being printed and will be ready for distribution very shortly. They will be available for the use of any school or community desiring them.

DISTRIBUTING POSTERS.

The Centennial posters and window cards are being distributed throughout the State. The first supply has been sent out, and a new consignment from the printer is expected shortly. It is desired to place these posters and cards in windows in every city in the State, some time during the Centennial year.

FIRST VOLUME OF HISTORY READY.

The second edition of the introductory volume of the Centennial Memorial History of Illinois, "Illinois in 1818", has just been issued by A. C. McClurg & Company, of Chicago, and it is ready now for general distribu-

tion. Copies of this history may be obtained from the publishers or from any bookseller, at $2.00 per volume.

The first issue of the book by the Illinois Centennial Commission was for distribution to libraries, and was not available to the public generally. There has been a great demand for copies of this book, and subsequent volumes of the series, and for this reason, the Centennial Commission arranged with McClurg & Company for the second edition. Similar arrangements will be made for the sale of the other five books of the Illinois Centennial series, as soon as they are ready for distribution.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe,	Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp,	Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis,	Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene,	315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson,	University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr.,	Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze,	12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,	Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully,	County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.,	617 Ashland Block, Chicago
Col. Frederick H. Smith,	Jefferson Building, Peoria

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., State Capitol, Springfield

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Horace H. Bancroft, State Capitol, Springfield

PAGEANT WRITER AND LECTURER

Wallace Rice, 2701 Best Avenue, Chicago

MANAGER OF PUBLICITY

Halbert O. Crews, State Capitol, Springfield

Address all communications to the Director.

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

February 12—Lincoln's birthday.

April 18—Unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas on Capitol grounds.

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant and laying of cornerstone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other States will be invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

IN THIS NUMBER:

¶*A comprehensive discussion of plans and programs for County and Local Celebrations, prepared by the Director.*

¶*A half-tone of the new statue of Stephen A. Douglas, which is to be erected on the State Capitol grounds at Springfield.*

¶*Announcement of the plan of the Association of Illinois Colleges to make April 18 a holiday in the colleges and schools for the observance of the Centennial.*

¶*Arrangements for the official invitation of President Wilson to the Celebration at Springfield in October.*

Centennial Bulletin

Number 5. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY, 1918

Plans and Programs for County and Local Celebrations.

County and local Centennial Committees throughout the State are beginning to plan their Centennial programs and are asking for suggestions. In response to these requests the following general directions for county and local celebrations have been prepared by Director Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

EVERY intelligent, patriotic citizen of Illinois recognizes that the one all-important, all-absorbing subject before us at this time is the winning of this war. To fail means to give up every ideal of liberty and democracy upon which our nation was founded and which our people have cherished throughout our nation's life. To win means to establish these principles forever, and extend their blessings to all the people of every nation throughout the world. So momentous are the issues that to win this cause America has dedicated all her treasure, all her efforts, and the lives of her bravest and best.

What effect will the observance of the Illinois Centennial have upon the people of Illinois in relation to the winning of this war? If it hinders in the slightest degree, all plans and preparations should be given up at once. If the celebration is justified it must contribute to our ultimate success and triumph. After a very serious consideration of this question, it is the unanimous opinion of those upon whom has been placed by statute the responsibility of holding the celebration that a patriotic observance of our State Centennial will assist in bringing to our people a fuller appreciation of the issues of the war and give us inspiration and courage to meet heroically and generously the heavy demands which are laid upon us.

Governor Lowden Endorses the Centennial.

Our War Governor, whose powerful support of the war is recognized throughout the Nation, believes a patriotic centennial observance will be beneficial. In his message of October 29, 1917, he declared: "It is thought by some that the time is not fitting for this celebration, because of the world-wide war in which we find ourselves. I do not share this view. I realize the greatness of the burdens this war imposes on us. We, of Illinois, will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result. We have a hundred years of noble history as a background. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war if her

people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years." And in his address at the Illinois banquet on December 3, he said: "This celebration under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time."

As Viewed by Other States.

Some of the leading editorial writers of other states have said that it is particularly fortunate that Illinois, which gave to the Nation Lincoln to lead in that great struggle to preserve free government in America should observe its Centennial at a time when we are fighting to preserve free government throughout the world. They express the hope that the patriotic observance of this great event will not only inspire the citizens of Illinois to nobler effort, but shall lend an inspiring influence to the people of the other commonwealths of the Nation.

Programs in General.

In promoting the general observance of the Illinois Centennial, it has been the purpose of the Centennial Commission to stimulate an interest in the event, and an appreciation of the opportunity which the occasion affords, and leave the working out of plans and programs very largely to the local organizations and committees. It is hoped there will be originality and variety in the different programs, rather than too great uniformity and sameness. While the most important events of our State's history should be recognized in all celebrations, the local history of each county should be featured, and each program should reflect the thought and plan of the committee having it in charge. The two important considerations are that every program should be based fundamentally on the history of Illinois, and that it shall be decidedly patriotic in character.

Time of Observance.

It should be borne in mind that the entire year 1918 is CENTENNIAL YEAR, and that any convenient date during the year will be an appropriate time to commemorate the admission of Illinois into the Union. This is historically correct. Nathaniel Pope, our territorial delegate, presented to Congress on January 16, 1818, a memorial which had been adopted by the territorial legislature of Illinois, requesting Congress to take the necessary steps to permit the territory to organize as a State. On April 18, 1818, the Enabling Act, passed by Congress, was signed by the President and became a law. This authorized the territory of Illinois to adopt a constitution and form a State Government, which form of government should be submitted back to Congress for approval. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected in July, 1818. The Constitutional Convention assembled in Kaskaskia, the capital of the territory, on the first Monday in August, 1818, and the constitution was adopted by the convention on the 26th day of August. The elective state officers provided for in the constitution were elected on September 17-19, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on October 5, 1818, and the first Governor was inaugurated on October 6, 1818. The action which had been taken pursuant to the Enabling Act was ratified by Congress on December 3, 1818, and Illinois was formally admitted as the twenty-first state in the American Union.

From the above facts it is clear that the admission of Illinois was a process which began in January, 1818, and was concluded in December, 1818, and that, therefore, the entire year 1918 commemorates the admission of Illinois into the Union. The only precaution necessary is that adjacent counties and communities should not hold their celebrations on the same dates, and it might be better not to hold county celebrations at the time of

the official celebrations at the State capital. It is suggested that the people of each county and community visit the celebrations held in the surrounding counties and communities in order that the interest taken may be as widespread as possible.

Extent of Observance.

The official State celebrations will be held at the State capital. The Commission would like to have an official county celebration in every county, and in addition thereto local celebrations in every city, village and community, including every school in the State.

The various societies and organizations of the State should plan centennial programs for their annual meetings to be held in 1918. The Illinois Bankers Association, the State Medical Society, the State Bar Association and the State Sunday School Association have already instituted such plans. The occasion affords a most excellent opportunity for united community action in a patriotic movement in which there are no elements of separation.

Celebrations at the State Capital.

The official celebrations at the State capital will be as follows:

April 18—Exercises commemorating the passage of the Enabling Act. The Illinois State Historical Society will hold its annual meeting in Springfield at this time. The Sangamon County Centennial Committee will give a patriotic pageant, and appropriate and impressive ceremonies will be held.

August 9-26—The Illinois Centennial Fair and Industrial Exposition, closing with a processional pageant on August 26, commemorating the adoption of the first constitution.

October 1-6—Unveiling of statutes of Lincoln and Douglas on the Capitol grounds; the State pageant; the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building; and the official ceremonial program commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the convening of the first legislature and the inauguration of the first Governor.

December 3—Ceremonies commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union.

County Celebrations.

The county celebrations will be held under the auspices of the respective County Centennial Committees. These committees are usually made up of representatives from all parts of the county and generally have the official endorsement and support of the County Board. They elect their own officers, appoint their own committees, select the time for the celebration and arrange their own programs. In some counties the celebrations will be held in connection with the annual county fair, an annual chautauqua, an old settlers' or old soldiers' reunion, or the high school commencement exercises. All of these different organizations may unite in a co-operative effort. The historical societies, commercial organizations, woman's clubs, and other civic organizations should assist in making the celebration as complete and impressive as possible. One of the most important elements in a successful county celebration will be the cooperation of the public and private schools of the county. The hearty assistance of the county superintendent of schools, the superintendents of the different city and village schools, and the teachers of the county, together with their pupils, will insure a very effective celebration.

Local Celebrations.

Cities, villages and communities, with the assistance of their local societies, organizations and schools, should have their own centennial programs. These should not detract from the county celebration, but, on the contrary, should add to the general development of the centennial spirit. The Commission desires that the centennial observance shall in some way reach

every person of the State, and that no one shall fail to receive something of its inspiring influence.

The Story of Illinois.

The predominant thought running through all celebrations should be the wonderful story of our State. Every celebration should be based upon our State's history, so rich in heroic service, patriotic endeavor and marvelous achievement. Those who would enter into the spirit of our Centennial celebrations must know and appreciate the history of Illinois—the story of the early Indian tribes; the French missionaries and early pioneers; the significance of the Ordinance of 1787; the early territorial history; the admission of Illinois into the Union; the struggle to preserve Illinois as a free state; the period of expansion and of reckless expenditure; the marvelous growth and development of Chicago; the Black Hawk war; the Mexican war; the part Illinois played in the preservation of the Union; the more recent development of the vast resources of the State; and the contribution which Illinois is making today in the mighty struggle for humanity and democracy.

We can not fittingly celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our statehood without an appreciation of the material development and progress of the past hundred years; but, above all, we must appreciate the great men whom the State has produced and the contribution which they have made not only to our State, but to the Nation and to the world. We must in some way come to realize the historic truth of the words of our State song—

"Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory, Illinois."

From an intelligent and grateful appreciation of the service of those who have builded our commonwealth and made glorious her history we will come to have a wholesome State pride and enter into the spirit of Illinois. In this spirit let us celebrate our Centennial.

Local History.

A particular study should be made of the local history of each county in order that the most important historic events shall receive recognition at this time. Every county in Illinois is rich in local history which is of special interest to its own people, and this should be featured in the respective county celebrations. This will add greatly to the interest in the celebration and will give variety to the different observances held throughout the State.

Decorations.

The decorations for each celebration should be carefully planned, and a well thought out scheme should be carried out. The decorations committee will have a very important work to perform, and the most artistic persons in the community should be selected to have charge of this important phase of the celebration. There will be, of course, a profusion of American flags and Centennial banners, and it will be particularly appropriate this year to use the flags of our allies. Indian decorations may be used. Electric lights with round colored shades to imitate beads, arrows, bows, spears, tomahawks, peace pipes, eagle and hawk feathers, made of heavy paper colored bright red, blue and yellow, have been suggested for street decorations. The ingenuity of the different committees will work out various schemes that will be particularly unique and effective.

Music.

The music, like the decorations, should be put in the hands of the most competent persons who can be secured to serve on the music committee. Patriotic songs will be particularly appropriate. In addition to our great national hymns, those songs written by Illinoisans, "The Battle Cry of

Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," by George F. Root, and "Marching Through Georgia," by H. C. Work, should be particularly featured. Of course, we will want to sing "Illinois" over and over again, and no doubt there will be many new songs of merit inspired by the observance of our Centennial, which will deserve to have a place on the Centennial programs. It is hoped to have an Illinois Centennial March and a new Illinois Centennial Song, and the Commission expects to furnish march music for the processional pageants, children's dances, and the like.

Pageants and Processionals.

Nearly every Centennial program should have a Centennial pageant as one of its important features. Mr. Wallace Rice, the official pageant writer for the Centennial Commission, has prepared six plays suitable for school children in the grades, which will be furnished free by the Commission. These should be used generally by the schools of the State. A Masque of Illinois, adapted to high schools, colleges and clubs, with music, singing and dancing, to be simple or elaborate in its presentation according to local needs and desires, will also be furnished free by the Commission. The Centennial Commission has in preparation a State pageant with prologue and five twenty-minute dramatic scenes, with processions available for separate use. A sixth scene and procession, written locally to represent some historic event of local interest, may be added.

Processionals and parades may be used to particular advantage. One can hardly think of a more impressive sight than hundreds or perhaps thousands of school children carrying American flags and Centennial banners. A particular feature of every county celebration should be the assembling of all the school children of the county in a well planned processional or parade. Where local conditions do not readily lend themselves to dramatic representation it will generally be found that processions can be used with very effective results.

In street parades the members of the Grand Army of the Republic should be given a particular place of honor. We can not too highly honor the few remaining heroes of our State who answered Lincoln's call and offered their lives that our Union might be preserved and that government of the people might not perish from the earth.

Addresses and Recitations.

The public addresses, readings and recitations will, of course, deal with the history of Illinois, and should be decidedly patriotic in character. No celebration should be considered worthy that does not have a patriotic atmosphere and strongly impress the value of our free institutions. The Commission intends issuing a small book of historical addresses and excerpts from the speeches of great Illinoisans, with ballads commemorating our great historical events, suitable for public recitations and readings in or out of doors.

Centennial Exhibits.

Wherever possible there should be exhibits of the primitive productions of various kinds. An excellent outline for the schools has been sent out by the educational department of the State Fair Board, which has the endorsement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. If an earnest effort is made, it will be possible in each community to get together a very interesting exhibit of old implements and relics of the pioneer days. The occasion affords an excellent opportunity for unique and attractive window decorations.

It is suggested that one feature of each Centennial exhibit shall be a series of ten charts, each representing one decade, showing the progress that has been made in inventions and discoveries during the past hundred years.

The last chart should show at least twenty-five of the principal inventions which are the tools and conveniences of our present day civilization. Each preceding chart should show such of these as were used during that particular decade, and so on back to the first, which should show only such as were used during the first ten years of our State's history. In this way there may be graphically portrayed the particular period of our State's history when the principal inventions and discoveries came into use.

Historical Markings.

The Centennial year affords a splendid opportunity for the marking of places where historic events took place. Governor Lowden has called particular attention to this in the following language:

"Many points in Illinois, scenes of momentous happenings, which should have been marked half a century ago and have become fixed landmarks, are now only vague traditions; and so, while it is yet time, let our hundredth year be marked by fixing permanently the events of our first hundred years so far as they may be fixed at this time."

Permanent Memorials.

Where it is at all possible, some permanent memorials should be erected which shall stand through the years commemorative of the observance of our State Centennial. However excellent the Centennial programs may be, they will in time become forgotten, and it is therefore of vital importance that all over the State permanent memorials shall be erected which shall remain when the memory of our Centennial programs shall have passed.

Patriotic Features.

We would suggest that the County Centennial Committee in each county have a county service flag made, to be used in connection with the county celebration. If any soldier from the county has died in the service, his should be a gold star. The dedication and display of this flag should stimulate the finest patriotic sentiment. We would also suggest that a roll of honor be prepared containing the names of every soldier from the county, with the rank and branch of service of each, and if possible the photograph of each one. If this roll is properly framed and draped it will give some appropriate recognition to those whose service we cannot sufficiently appreciate. A copy of this roll should be preserved securely in the archives of the county as a permanent record and memorial and another copy should be sent to the capital to be placed in the Centennial Memorial Building.

As a part of the processional, boys might be selected to represent the soldiers of the county who are in the service of their country. They might be dressed in khaki or boy scout uniforms, and each one provided with a sash or badge bearing the name of the particular soldier whom he represents. If this is done, the boys should be impressed with the great honor conferred upon them in permitting them to represent the absent soldiers. It would be well to let the parents or relatives of each soldier select the boy who should represent him. In like manner, girls might be selected to represent the nurses and other women engaged in the service.

Finally, all programs should be carefully and thoughtfully planned, and worked out with energy and enthusiasm. The occasion is worthy of best efforts.

SIX SCHOOL PLAYS READY.

The six little plays written by Wallace Rice for presentation by school children have come from the press and are now being distributed. With these plays goes a little booklet of instructions on their presentation.

These plays and instructions may be obtained by writing to the Director.

The Centennial Pageants, now being prepared by Mr. Rice, will be ready for distribution very shortly.

The Douglas Statue.

THE statue of Stephen A. Douglas, which is to be erected at the southeast corner of the State Capitol at Springfield and unveiled at the same time as the Lincoln statue, is being cast in bronze and will be shipped from Chicago to Springfield very shortly.

The statue is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold of Chicago, a pupil of Lorado Taft.

It represents "The Little Giant" as he was near the close of his life and is pronounced an excellent likeness. Douglas is shown in striking attitude. He apparently has paused in the midst of one of his great speeches. He appears as he is remembered by Illinoisans who knew him.

The statue will cost twenty-five thousand dollars. The bill providing for it was introduced by the late Senator Campbell S. Hearn of Quincy, the first chairman of the Centennial Commission. The figure is intended as a companion to the Lincoln which will occupy the center position on the east side of the Capitol. At some later date it is planned to erect a statue of Ulysses S. Grant north of the Lincoln statue, thus completing the group.

While the intention has been to unveil the Lincoln and Douglas statues on April 18, delay in shipment of stone because of the war, leaves it unlikely that this can be accomplished. However, both statues will be unveiled at the same time.

Douglas' birthday will be on April 23, and it is the desire of the Illinois Historical Society to have some special attention given to that date. The State Historical Society's Centennial meeting will be held in Springfield on April 17 and 18 and Douglas will receive recognition in papers read at that meeting.

Riswold's Statue of Douglas.

The Lincoln Observance.

TWO great mass meetings were held at the State Arsenal in Springfield on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Lincoln Centennial Association.

In the afternoon a chorus of twelve hundred Springfield school children sang patriotic songs and addresses were delivered by Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, and Hon. Addison G. Procter of St. Joseph, Michigan, who was a delegate to the Wigwam convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided.

In the evening another great mass meeting was addressed by Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and the Hon. Thomas Power O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament. Judge J. Otis Humphrey, of the United States District Court, presided.

This was the first formal event in the State Centennial Celebration.

Previous to Lincoln Day, the Centennial Commission sent out circular letters and notices to the press, urging the observance throughout the State. This request was very generally complied with by local Centennial organizations.

Governor Frank O. Lowden issued a statement on February 9, in which he urged a greater observance of Lincoln Day than ever before. This statement helped materially to focus public attention upon the Lincoln celebration throughout Illinois. It was as follows:

"Lincoln's spirit still walks the earth. His life remains the greatest resource to the forces fighting for freedom and righteousness throughout the world. When autocracy seems to win victories, it is Lincoln's unshaken faith in the worth of the common man which impels us to go on at any cost. When some fear that the monstrous doctrine of the mailed autocrats—that might makes right—may again rule the earth, our resolution is renewed by these words of Lincoln: 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty.'

"When our allies have felt the need to refresh their courage, they have turned to Lincoln's words. More and more do the lovers of liberty everywhere make pilgrimage to Lincoln's tomb. It was an impressive moment when Joffre, who saved civilization at the Battle of the Marne, with reverent hand and tear-dimmed eye laid a wreath above his dust. Who shall doubt that the old hero felt at that moment a new resolve to 'carry on'?

"We may become war-weary before peace shall come. If we do, Lincoln will revive our will. To adapt his words to the present crisis: 'Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that the mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue "until the privileges of emperors and kings shall finally give way to the rights of man; until the sword and cannon shall become the servants, not the masters, of the state; until nations everywhere shall confess their fealty to the moral law; until the God of Justice and Righteousness shall rule the world," as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."'

"As the weeks shall come and go, in ever increasing numbers, the stars upon our service flags will turn from blue to gold. The temptress will whisper peace to us, as she whispered it to Lincoln, when no peace is possible—but only a truce. Let us in that hour, with Lincoln, 'highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"The cause of democracy is the cause of humanity. It concerns itself with the welfare of the average man. Lincoln was its finest product. In life, he was its noblest champion. In death, he became its saint. His tomb is now its shrine. His country's cause, for which he lived and died, has now become the cause of all the world. It is more than half a century since his countrymen, with reverent hands, bore him to his grave. And still his pitiless logic for the right, his serene faith in God and man, are the surest weapons with which democracy, humanity and righteousness now fight their ancient foe. His birthday draws near. It will nerve the soldier's arm, it will strengthen the statesman's resolution, it will grip humanity's great heart, if, upon that day, the friends of man everywhere shall pause long enough to recall his life and death, and resolve that Abraham Lincoln, too, shall not have lived and 'died in vain.'"

Community Conference Emphasizes Centennial.

AT the third annual better community conference, to be held at the University of Illinois April 4-7, the Illinois Centennial Celebration will be discussed in relation to its community spirit. The general theme of the conference is the community cooperation needed to win the war and the celebration of the Centennial is regarded by the leaders of this conference, not so much as a necessity as an opportunity. Such an observance will do more to unite the vital interests of the community than any other plan yet proposed, looking toward winning the war, it is believed by many of the officers of the organization.

The conference will open Friday morning, April 4, at 9:30 o'clock with a half-day session of such groups as wish to have a little time apart from the general program for the consideration of their specific problems. It will close on Sunday night, April 7, with addresses on the basis of permanent peace. The remaining sessions on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be held in the auditorium. The State Council of Defense is cooperating in the program, presenting plans and purposes and methods of work. Community music, health and recreation in war times in home, in camp and overseas will be discussed by the ablest experts of the country. All of the other problems of the community will be considered.

TALKS ON ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL.

The attorneys of the State, like other professional men, are taking deep interest in the Illinois Centennial. Practically every bar association is devoting some attention to Centennial history.

At the meeting of the Federation of Local Bar Associations of the Third Supreme Judicial District of Illinois, at Bloomington, on February 8, a very excellent address on "The Illinois Centennial Celebration" was delivered by Honorable John F. Voight of the Chicago bar. He discussed in a very interesting manner the one hundred years of progress in the State, especially as it related to the courts.

SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Sangamon County Centennial Association has been organized to assist in the celebration at the State Capital. The organization was completed on January 31 by the election of Clinton L. Conkling as chairman. An executive committee was appointed, composed of Mrs. V. Y. Dallman, James M. Graham, Logan Hay, Robert C. Lanphier, Mrs. George Thomas Palmer and J. Frank Prather.

Observing April 18 in the Schools.

PRESIDENT G. A. ANDREEN of Augustana College, Rock Island, president of the Association of Illinois Colleges, is urging the special observances of April 18 in the colleges of the State. He has sent out a circular letter to all of the colleges, and through the educational committee of the State Council of Defense he hopes to secure a general observance of the anniversary in the public schools of the State.

His circular letter to the colleges is as follows:

"At the annual meeting of the Association of Illinois Colleges at Decatur, Illinois, a representative of the Illinois Centennial Commission urged the colleges to make special arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union. In accordance with this recommendation and the sentiments expressed by the members of the Association of Illinois Colleges, I hereby, as President of this association, desire to recommend to you that during the college term a special day be set aside as a holiday for the proper and patriotic celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign state.

"There are three dates which stand out as of special importance in this celebration, namely: April 18, when the Enabling Act became law. To use the words of the bill itself, it was intended 'to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State government for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.' The second date is August 26, 1818, when the constitution of Illinois was adopted by the constitutional convention, which had held its sessions in the old town of Kaskaskia from August 3 until August 26, when the final vote on the constitution as a whole was taken. This constitution has many admirable features, in addition to its pronouncement against slavery. This date will be celebrated at Springfield, Illinois, on the State Fair grounds, in which celebration all colleges as well as other Illinois institutions are invited to take part by having an historical and educational display of the various institutions. No doubt all our colleges will take part in this display. The third date is December 3, 1818, when the President signed the act passed by Congress admitting Illinois as a State into the Union, after which the Representatives from Illinois immediately took their seats in Congress.

"Of these three dates—April 18, August 26 and December 3—two come when our colleges are in session, namely: April 18 and December 3. One of these, then, should be chosen as the most suitable for the Illinois Centennial Celebration at our educational institutions. After having talked this matter over with several members of our association, I hereby recommend that the colleges of Illinois set aside **April 18, 1918, as a holiday,** with the purpose of celebrating this hundredth anniversary in order to stimulate and strengthen the patriotism of our youth and to lead them to become more thoroughly conversant with the splendid history of our State. I also recommend that the college authorities in each place cooperate with the local committee, so that the celebration may be a joint one of college and city, and thereby become all the more impressive. The anniversary will surely also be commemorated in connection with the commencement exercises."

UNIVERSITY COURSE ON CENTENNIAL.

The University of Illinois is offering a Centennial course in Illinois history during its second semester. The course, according to the announcement by the University, deals with the history and development of the State of Illinois since 1673. Professor Clarence W. Alvord, of the Department of

History, has begun the course with a series of lectures dealing with the history up until 1818. The subject of his lectures is "A State in the Wilderness." Professor Arthur A. Cole, also of the Department of History, will continue the history from 1818 to 1870, lecturing on "Illinois in Ferment." The remainder of the course will be handled by Professor C. M. Thompson and Professor Bogart, of the Department of Economics. Professor Thompson will lecture on "Democracy and the West." Professor Bogart's subject will be "The Modern Commonwealth."

A number of high schools throughout the State also are adopting courses in Illinois Centennial history. Some of them began teaching this course the first of the term.

Official Invitations.

THE special committee in charge of the drafting of the formal invitation to be presented to President Woodrow Wilson to come to Springfield and participate in the celebration during the first week of October, met in Springfield on February 12 and prepared the text of the invitation. It was decided to have the invitation hand engrossed on vellum and bound in morocco and signed by hand by the seven State Officers, seven Justices of the Supreme Court, the ten members of the House and the ten members of the Senate composing the Legislative Advisory Committee, and all of the members of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

The text of the invitation was prepared by a sub-committee, consisting of the Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and the Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration. Afterwards it was approved by the Committee on Invitation, consisting of Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the Supreme Court; State Superintendent Blair, State Senator Adam C. Cliffe, Representative John S. Burns and Mrs. Weber.

It was decided that when the official invitation is ready it will be presented to the President in person by Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, Speaker David E. Shanahan of the House, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, and Chief Justice Carter. The two United States Senators from Illinois, Senators James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman, will accompany the committee in presenting the invitation.

It is hoped that the President may be prevailed upon to make the principal address at the October observance.

ALEXANDER COUNTY PREPARES PAGEANT.

The Alexander Centennial Association has prepared a processional pageant, which will be given by the public schools at Cairo in May. The pageant calls for the participation of from one thousand to two thousand pupils, with a chorus of five hundred children, and it covers the high lights in the history of the State.

The first scene is in an Indian village in 1673, and the pageant proceeds through the development of the Territory and the State, showing the coming of the French, led by LaSalle; the English soldiers, led by Major Farmer; the Frontiersmen of 1778; the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, etc. It also depicts special bits of local history, such as a representation of the city of Cairo as it was in 1841, when Dickens mentions it in "Martin Cheuzzelwit." There are folk dances, songs and drills, and various states of the Union are to be represented by floats.

Altogther the pageant is very inspiring and instructive.

Resolution on the Death of Colonel Smith.

AT the meeting of the Illinois Centennial Commission on February 12 at Springfield, the following resolution was adopted in respect to the late Colonel Frederick H. Smith, one of the members of the Commission, who died in Chicago on February 4:

Whereas, An inscrutable and all-wise Providence has by death taken from us one of our associates, Colonel Frederick H. Smith of Peoria, Illinois; and,

Whereas, Honored by the Governor of Illinois, Colonel Frederick H. Smith was zealous in the work of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and by his charm of person, beloved among his fellow members; and,

Whereas, The passing of so public spirited and so amicable an associate cannot but touch us keenly and start our sympathy for those of his family who must feel his loss infinitely more; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Illinois Centennial Commission, in meeting assembled, records its appreciation of Colonel Frederick H. Smith's distinguished service, and that the members severally extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; and, therefore,

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Frederick H. Smith.

DIRECTOR ADDRESSES FARMERS.

In an address delivered before the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Bloomington on February 19, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration said:

"No human mind, however powerful its imagination, could have dreamed of the things that have actually come to pass. So marvelous has been the material progress of the past century, that a history of those years transcends the most imaginative fiction. We are so busy in the use and enjoyment of our modern inventions that we are likely to forget how recently they have come into use.

"Illinois had been a State for twenty years before we had a railroad. All the uses of electricity—the telegraph, the telephone, the electric motor, electric lights, and a score of other uses have been developed during the past century. The same is true of the gas engine which has made possible the automobile and the aeroplane. The motion picture and the phonograph have had a tremendous influence upon our recreation, while numberless inventions have revolutionized our industry.

"In no line has there been greater progress than in agriculture. The rude primitive implements have been laid aside for modern farm machinery. Successful farming has become one of the most scientific occupations. This war has demonstrated that in the last analysis the thing most important is food. Money, munitions, even men, can not win without provisions, and so even greater progress must be made in order that the supply from our farms shall meet the demands of our people."

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

April 17-18—Meeting of Illinois Historical Society and observance of centennial of adoption of Enabling Act. Patriotic pageant under direction of Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant, unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas and laying of cornerstone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other States will be invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe,	Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp,	Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis,	Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene,	315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson,	University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr.,	Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze,	12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,	Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully,	County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.,	617 Ashland Block, Chicago

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CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

Nathaniel Pope
Who Introduced the Illinois Enabling Act.

Centennial Bulletin

Number 6. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, APRIL, 1918

The Celebration on April 18.

THE observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the approval of the Enabling Act, on April 18, authorizing the Illinois Territory to organize as a state, will be in the nature of an historical review. A joint session of the State Historical Society and the Illinois Centennial Commission will be held at Springfield on this occasion and an elaborate program of historical addresses has been prepared.

In connection with the historical program, a pageant, "The Sword of America," by William Chauncey Langdon, will be given under the auspices of the Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

The historical meeting will begin on April 17 and continue through April 18, ending with an important session on the evening of the latter date. Governor Lowden and the State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee have been invited to participate in the Celebration. Representatives of all of the states in the old Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was a part, have been invited to attend, and a large number of them will be present.

On Wednesday, April 17, two addresses will be delivered. Professor Allen Johnson of Yale University will speak on "The Part of Illinois in the Democratic Movement of the Century." Professor H. J. Eckenrode of Richmond, Va., state archivist of Virginia, will discuss the relation between Virginia and Illinois Territory and the influence of Illinois in the forming of the Middle West States.

On Thursday afternoon, April 18, Professor Albert J. Benton of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., will discuss the establishment of the colonial system in the old Northwest. Charles W. Moores of Indianapolis, Ind., a well known writer on Lincoln, will recall the relation between Indiana and Illinois in the early days of statehood, and Professor Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois, editor-in-chief of the Illinois Centennial History, will speak on some interesting points in Illinois history. On Thursday evening, President John H. Finley of the University of New York at Albany will deliver the principal Centennial address. Dr. Finley was formerly connected with Knox College at Galesburg and he has written a number of books on the history of the Middle West. An address also will be delivered on Thursday evening by Honorable Louis Aubert, member of the French High Commission to the United States, who has accepted an invitation to honor the State of Illinois by his presence at this observance. While he has not announced the subject of his address, it is understood that he will discuss the influence of the French in the settlement of the Territory of Illinois.

The evenings of April 19 and 20 will be given over to the presentation of "The Sword of America." Elaborate preparations have been made for the staging of this pageant under the direction of Mr. Langdon, himself. The pageant is patriotic in character, telling the story of America's entrance into the war on behalf of humanity and democracy. The leading role of the

pageant, America, will be played by Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Lowden. The proceeds of the door will go entirely to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of both the Historical Society and the Centennial Commission, is receiving assurances of a large attendance from all parts of the State and has many acceptances from outside the State. The celebration of the adoption of the Enabling Act promises to be one of the most interesting of the various events of the year.

Local organizations and schools throughout the State also are showing special interest in the April 18 celebration. The significance of the date will be called to the attention of pupils in the public and parochial schools all over Illinois and the day has been set aside by the colleges for special observance.

It will be recalled that the Illinois memorial was laid before the House of Representatives by Nathaniel Pope, the delegate from Illinois Territory, on January 16, 1818. It was immediately referred to a select committee of which Pope was chairman. Clayburne of Tennessee, Johnson of Kentucky, Spencer of New York and Whitman of Massachusetts were the other members of the committee. The bill was reported out of committee on January 23, was read twice and committed to committee of the whole. It was taken up for consideration on April 4, amended by Pope so that the northern boundary was removed forty-one miles north of the line fixed in the Ordinance of 1787, and by the addition of some other amendments, and was then advanced to third reading. It was passed by the House on April 6, apparently without opposition and was transmitted to the Senate the following day.

It met with some opposition in the Senate because of jealousy over the extension of the northern boundary and the application of the amendment which gave three per cent of the proceeds of Federal land sales to education. Opposition on both these grounds was overcome, however, and the measure was approved by the Senate on April 14 without division. Some amendments made by the Senate were concurred in by the House following the report of a select committee, headed by Pope, and the bill went to the President, who approved it on April 18, 1818.

This gave authority to the Territory of Illinois to call a constitutional convention and frame a constitution.

April 18, therefore, as the centennial of the first formal step of Illinois toward statehood, is one of the most important historic dates of Centennial Year.

Planting a Centennial Tree.

A VERY interesting little pageant to be used in connection with the planting of a centennial tree on Arbor Day, April 19, has been prepared by Hon. Francis G. Blair, superintendent of public instruction, and is being sent to all of the schools in the State. As Arbor Day comes on the day following the centennial of the adoption of the Enabling Act, permitting Illinois to form a constitution and organize a state government, the planting of this tree will have special centennial significance. It will stand as a memorial to the State's hundred years.

In his appeal for the planting of centennial trees, Mr. Blair says:

"While at work with spade and ax cutting out undergrowth and transplanting some of it, a messenger arrived bringing the news of the birth of a nephew. A young, sturdy elm that had begun life on its own hook in an impossible sort of a place had just been taken up. Why not replant this elm in honor of the new-born boy? A place was chosen and the tree was planted. As soon as the lad was old enough to understand he was introduced to his twin, the elm. Now, as in the strength of his young manhood he goes forth

under the colors to fight in the world's greatest war for the world's greatest cause, that towering young elm takes on a new meaning.

"It may have been that incident which brought the suggestion of planting the centennial tree. Be that as it may, believing that this year presents a rare occasion, I am recommending that every school in Illinois shall plant a centennial tree. To make this ceremony more impressive, I have written and arranged the program of exercises as herein presented."

The Centennial Memorial History.

MARKED progress has been made by the writers and editors in charge of the publication of the six volumes of the history of Illinois, which will be one of the most important products of the Centennial. One of the volumes has been issued—"Illinois in 1818," by Solon Justus Buck. The other five volumes will be off the press very shortly. The first distribution of these books will be free to libraries and public officials from the Centennial edition. The plates will be sent to a publisher who will sell the books at cost. The first volume now is obtainable at book stores or direct from McClurg & Company of Chicago.

The Centennial history is being published under the direction of Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois and the historians are University of Illinois professors.

The volumes yet to be published are as follows:

"The District and Territory, 1673-1818," by Clarence Walworth Alvord.

"The Frontier State, 1818-1848," by Theodore C. Pease.

"The Era of Transition, 1848-1870," by Arthur C. Cole.

"The Industrial State, 1870-1893," by Ernest L. Bogart and Charles M. Thompson.

"The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918," by Ernest L. Bogart and John M. Mathews.

Heretofore there has been no complete history of Illinois and the student of Illinois history has been compelled to search through a large number of different works for his information and frequently it has been found necessary to seek original sources. Therefore, the Centennial Commission reached the conclusion that the greatest monument that could be produced in honor of the Centennial would be a complete and authentic history of the State.

The plan for the history was worked out in the early days of the preparation for the Centennial and since that time the writers and editors have been working indefatigably in order to accomplish the great task. The history promises to be all that was expected of it and more.

A CENTENNIAL CLASS PIN.

As the result of a suggestion made by Mr. A. T. Zetterberg, principal of the Lockport Township High School, in a letter to Director Magill, high-school graduating classes are being urged to adopt a design suitable for Centennial Year for their class pins, this spring. A design, approved by the graduating class of the Lockport High School, consists of an outline of the map of Illinois, one-half inch long, made in enamel and mounted on gold with the letters of the high school across the surface. The enamel can be made in two colors, representing the colors of the school. Hon. Francis G. Blair, State superintendent of public instruction, has written to high-school heads suggesting that this design be adopted very generally.

Hail, Illinois.*

[By Wallace Rice.]

By the Flag that's floating o'er us,
By our fathers' fame before us,
Raise your voices in the chorus,
Hail Illinois.

Chorus:
Hail, Illinois!
Hail, Illinois!
Thine the story,
God's the glory:
Hail, Illinois!

By the mem'ries that attend her:
Grant, the Union's bold defender;
Loyal Douglas; Lincoln's splendor;
Hail Illinois.

By her hundred years of honor—
Who in all the world outshone her?
Wreathed like laurel bright upon her,
Hail Illinois.

By the fields her sons left gory,
Make her past her future story,
On and on to greater glory
Hail Illinois.

* To be sung to the old air of "The Little Black Bull." Note that in the stanzas the audience is being appealed to to hail Illinois, and in the chorus the audience is hailing her; in other words, Illinois is in the third person in the verse part, in the second person in the chorus.

State Institutions to Help Celebrate.

THE Department of Public Welfare sees in the Centennial an opportunity to call attention forcefully to the great strides Illinois has taken during the century of statehood in developing a system of care and treatment for the insane and other dependents. The Department is sending out suggestions to all heads of State charitable institutions, urging them to prepare and present celebrations some time during the summer, and Hon. A. L. Bowen, Superintendent of Charities, is enthusiastic over the possibilities in this opportunity for benefiting the inmates and securing better understanding on the part of the public.

"Many of our institutions are associated with historical places or events," a statement issued by the Department says. "For instance, Anna State Hospital is located in that part of the State where early settlement took place; where early struggles were decided in favor of the English; where Lincoln and Douglas debated. Peoria State Hospital is near old Fort Creve Coeur. There are memories of Hennepin, LaSalle, Joliet. At Alton was located the first prison. Lovejoy met his death in his championship of human liberty. And so on all through the State.

"Our institutions can enter into the celebration of this Centennial by following the general directions of the Centennial Commission.

"Lincoln's Birthday has already been observed.

"Some time during the summer or early fall each institution should stage an outdoor pageant, commemorative of the history of its community. Employes, patients and inmates should participate. The directions for the pageant will be furnished by the Centennial Commission, but all rehearsals, the making of costumes and the like should be under the direction of each institution.

"Such pageants will serve two purposes: First, to benefit and interest those taking part; second, to demonstrate to the public the true character of the institutions, the problems they are dealing with and the methods employed to get the desired results.

"These pageants at the State hospitals, participated in by patients in large numbers, will serve to remove from the public mind many of the prejudices and fears respecting mental disease and its method of treatment in State hospitals."

In addition to the pageants, the Department urges institutions to prepare exhibits for the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, showing the history of the progress of the State charitable and penal service.

Masques, Pageants and Plays.

THE pageant for high school and community use, written by Miss Grace A. Owen of the State Normal University, at Normal, is just coming from the press and is ready for distribution throughout the State. It can be obtained upon request from the Director.

The pageant consists of two masques and three episodes.

The first episode relates to the story of the French missionaries and the Indians near Creve-Coeur. The second episode shows the capture of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark, and the preservation of Illinois as a free State under Governor Coles. The fourth episode shows Abraham Lincoln leaving Springfield.

The first masque is of Illinois looking into the future, and the second masque presents Illinois to-day.

The six little plays by Wallace Rice, written for grade-school pupils, are proving very popular. Sample sets of them have been sent to county and city superintendents with the request that they ascertain how many will be needed in their schools and send in an order for number needed. These little plays are furnished free by the Centennial Commission upon application to the Director.

The plays are as follows:

"Children of the Illini."
"Children of France."
"Pioneer Boys and Girls."
"The Underground Railroad."
"Children of the Civil War."
"Children in the Great War."

With the set, a little book of instructions on their presentation is given.

Mr. Rice also has completed his masque, "The Masque of Illinois." This is for general use in high schools and communities. It has been sent to the press and will be available for distribution very shortly.

At present, Mr. Rice is working on the State pageant for use throughout the State and a little later he will begin work on the pageant to be presented at Springfield during the first week of October. Music is being prepared for the musical parts in the little plays by Mr. Rice, and in his new masque. The musical parts in Miss Owen's pageant have already been provided for. Music also is being written for some State songs prepared by Mr. Rice.

Plans for Local Celebrations.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy and exacting demands made upon the people throughout the State by the various war activities, the plans of the several counties for Centennial programs and exercises have been maturing in a most satisfactory manner. This is due to the fact that the people are beginning to realize that all of the Centennial arrangements are being made along purely patriotic lines. Communities are taking notice that in this Centennial Year there is a great opportunity afforded for the expression of a real patriotic spirit, and, at the same time, for recognition of the debt of gratitude we owe to those whose heroic service made possible the progress of the past hundred years.

When ex-President Taft was in Springfield during the holidays, he expressed the opinion that a great opportunity was open to the people of Illinois in this their Centennial Year, an opportunity to give expression to the highest form of patriotic fervor. The people of the State are awakening to this fact, and already a large number of Centennial programs have been given in many of the counties by school organizations, chambers of commerce and fraternal societies. These programs have been in a sense educational, and have served to widen the knowledge of the plans and purposes of the Centennial Commission.

Two-thirds of the counties have perfected their Centennial organizations, have elected their officers and have their committees at work. From the progress thus far made it seems safe to predict that when the time arrives for the first State-wide celebration, which will be held in Springfield on April 17 and 18, most of the remaining counties will have organized their Centennial Committees and have their plans under way.

The colleges and many of the secondary schools of the State expect to celebrate April the 18th with a program of appropriate exercises, and, without exception, the chautauquas and county fairs of the State are planning for a Centennial Day or days.

The various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have plans in progress looking toward the marking of a score or more of historic spots. Some of these historic places will be commemorated by the installation of bronze tablets appropriately inscribed, while others will be designated by huge boulders with a bronze plate marking the face of the boulder.

Inquiry relative to pageants is the best indication of the interest that is being manifested along this particular line of the Centennial celebration. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs expects to stage a two-day Centennial pageant at the Auditorium Theater in Chicago as a war benefit pageant. As the Centennial year progresses it is felt that many of the communities will desire to raise funds for the Red Cross or for other war auxiliary organizations through the medium of pageants. During the Civil War the women of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago planned and carried into most successful execution a benefit fair. An expense of ten thousand dollars was created in the hope of raising twenty-five thousand. The project met with such success throughout the northwest that the proceeds realized amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. The eastern cities of New York and Philadelphia staged fairs similar to the one given in Chicago, and the New York Fair netted over a million dollars, and the Philadelphia Fair, one million one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

As an illustration of the patriotic use to which Centennial pageants may be put, the plans of the Sangamon County Centennial Committee for April 18 are interesting. "The Sword of America" will not only inspire patriotic fervor, but the proceeds at the door will be donated to the Red Cross. This can be done in any community where pageants are given.

The following is a revised list of counties which have reported Centennial organizations. Many counties that have not yet reported formal Centennial organizations have turned over the work to some organization already formed, and satisfactory progress is being made:

Adams—Judge S. B. Montgomery, President, Quincy; Joseph L. Thomas, Secretary, Quincy.

Alexander—Judge William S. Dewey, President, Cairo.

Bureau—Judge J. R. Prichard, Chairman, Princeton; Supt. George O. Smith, Secretary, Princeton.

Cass—Judge Charles Martin, President, Virginia; Walter E. Buck, Secretary, Virginia.

Christian—Centennial Celebration under auspices Chautauqua Association. President, W. S. Scott, Taylorville.

Clark—Centennial Plan and Program under Community Club auspices. H. R. Snavely, President, Marshall; Frank Carpenter, Secretary, Marshall.

Charleston Organization—DeWitt Elwood, Chairman; H. C. Welch, Secretary; State Normal cooperating.

Cook—Robert H. McCormick, Chairman, Chicago.

Cumberland—W. L. Hogan, President, Neoga; Glenn Rhodes, Secretary, Toledo.

DeKalb—W. L. Pond, President, Sycamore; Judge W. W. Coultas, Secretary, Sycamore.

Edgar—Plans for Pageant in progress. Permanent organization to be formed.

Effingham—J. W. Davis, President, Effingham; G. M. LaCrone, Secretary, Effingham.

Fayette—John A. Bingham, President, Vandalia; Ira D. Larkin, Secretary, Vandalia.

Franklin—H. Clay Ing, President, Benton; Judge N. I. Glenn, Secretary, Benton.

Fulton—Senator W. S. Jewell, President, Lewistown; J. M. Strong, Secretary, Canton.

Gallatin—Judge George H. Huston, President, Shawneetown; Marsh Wischart, Secretary, Shawneetown.

Greene—Judge Thomas Henshaw, President, Carrollton; F. B. Dawson, Secretary, Carrollton.

Grundy—Edwin D. Martin, President, Morris; L. A. Murray, Vice President, Mazon; Rev. Almer Pennewell, Secretary, Morris.

Hancock—Miss Carrie D. Merrill, Secretary, Carthage.

Henry—F. U. White, President, Galva; Ella Hume Taylor, Secretary, Galva.

Iroquois—J. L. Caldwell, President, Sheldon; Supt. F. A. Gilbreath, Secretary, Watseka.

Jackson—Supt. Otto F. Aken, Chairman, Murphysboro; George W. Smith, Secretary, Carbondale.

Jersey—Joseph W. Becker, President, Jerseyville; Charles E. Warren, Secretary, Jerseyville.

Johnson—Miss Emma Rebman, President, Vienna; E. F. Throgmorton, Secretary, Vienna.

JoDaviess—Benjamin L. Birkbeck, President, Galena; M. J. Burns, Secretary, Galena.

Kankakee—B. B. Ferris, Chairman, Centennial Committee of seven members, Kankakee.

Knox—Judge Walter C. Frank, President, Galesburg; Frank L. Adams, Secretary, Galesburg.

LaSalle—Clarence Griggs, Chairman, County Centennial Committee, Ottawa.

Lake—T. A. Simpson, President, Waukegan; E. P. DeWolf, Secretary, Waukegan.

Lee—Judge John B. Crabtree, President, Dixon; Fred G. Dimick, Secretary, Dixon.

Logan—Judge Lawrence Y. Stringer, Chairman, Centennial Committee, Lincoln.

Macon—W. F. Hardy, Chairman; Howard Schaub, F. R. Wiley, Mrs. H. S. McNulta, all of Decatur, General Centennial Committee for County.

Macoupin—Judge Andrew J. Duggan, President, Carlinville; Supt. George W. Solomon, Secretary, Carlinville.

Madison—Dr. W. E. Armstrong, President, Alton; H. B. Herb, Secretary, Alton.

McDonough—J. M. Page, President, Macomb; W. P. Morgan, Secretary, Macomb.

McLean—E. Mark Evans, Bloomington, County Centennial Director, Executive Centennial Committee of fifteen members.

Menard—Judge G. E. Nelson, President, Petersburg.

Morgan—Charles H. Rammelkamp, President, Jacksonville; Frank J. Heinl, Secretary, Jacksonville.

Moultrie—Judge John T. Grider, President, Sullivan; C. R. Paterson, Secretary, Sullivan.

Peoria—Douglas Bethard, Chairman, Peoria; George T. Page, Vice Chairman, Peoria.

Piatt—W. F. Lodge, President, Monticello; Mrs. Flo. Jamison Miller, Secretary, Monticello.

Pike—J. A. Allen, President, Pittsfield; W. S. Binns, Secretary, Pittsfield.

Pulaski—Judge Fred Hood, President, Mounds City; Charles E. Wehrenberg, Secretary, Mounds City.

Randolph—W. G. Beever, President, Chester; W. L. Adams, Secretary, Chester.

Rock Island—Phil Mitchell, Rock Island, Chairman, County Centennial Committee of Fifteen; A. S. Holt, Secretary, Rock Island.

Shelby—C. E. Bolinger, Chairman, Shelbyville; A. J. Steidley, Vice Chairman, Shelbyville.

Saline—B. E. Gates, President, Harrisburg; Blanch Milligan, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Sangamon—Clinton L. Conkling, Chairman; William H. Conkling, Secretary, Springfield.

St. Clair—Judge Joseph B. Messick, President, East St. Louis; Edwin E. F. Winkler, Secretary, Belleville.

Tazewell—W. L. Prettyman, President, Pekin; Mrs. W. R. Curran, Secretary, Pekin.

Union—Oliver Alden, President, Anna; Mary Lence, Secretary, Jonesboro.

Vermilion—Will form permanent organization on April 4.

Warren—Judge L. E. Murphy, President, Monmouth; J. J. McNamara, Secretary, Monmouth.

Williamson—R. O. Clarida, President, Marion; Fred G. Campbell, Secretary, Marion.

Whiteside—Hon. W. W. Blodgett, President, Morrison; Mrs. Olmsted, Secretary, Prophetstown.

Winnebago—William Andrews, Chairman, Rockford; R. E. Fellows, Secretary, Rockford.

Woodford—R. L. Moore, President, Eureka; C. S. Holman, Secretary, Eureka.

President Wilson Invited to Attend Centennial.

ON Friday, March, 22, the invitation to President Wilson to be the guest of honor at the State Centennial Celebration in Springfield during the first week in October, was presented to the President by a committee consisting of Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the State Centennial Commission, and David E. Shanahan, speaker of the Illinois House. United States Senators Lawrence Y. Sherman and James Hamilton Lewis and Representatives Foster, McKinley and Rainey accompanied the committee. Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby was a member of the committee but was unable to go to Washington because of the fact that he was Acting Governor in the absence of Governor Lowden from the State. The invitation was engraved and printed on vellum and bound in morocco. It was signed in person by Governor Lowden and the other State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the State Centennial Commission, and of the Centennial Advisory Committees of the General Assembly.

After receiving the invitation, President Wilson expressed a desire to come to Illinois on the occasion of the Celebration and promised to make an address here at that time unless circumstances over which he has no control interfere.

At the October Celebration, the statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas will be unveiled on the State Capitol grounds and the cornerstone of the new Centennial Building will be laid, the State pageant will be given, and governors from other states and other dignitaries will be guests of honor. The Centennial Commission and the State officers desire very much to have the President present on that occasion and are gratified at the prospect of his coming.

The Centennial Fair.

SECRETARY B. M. Davison of the State Board of Agriculture is confident that the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, August 9-26, will be fully up to expectations and will be worthy of the Centennial of the great State of Illinois. The demand for exhibitors' space at the Fair is surpassing all previous records and general interest throughout the State indicates a large attendance. The Centennial Commission is cooperating with the Board of Agriculture in an effort to make this Fair a great feature of the celebration. Centennial medals have been provided by the Commission to be awarded for various classes of exhibits. These medals are of appropriate design and will be greatly prized by those fortunate enough to win them.

The Centennial idea will be prominent during the entire Fair but on August 26, which is the centennial of the adoption of the first State Constitution, the entire Fair Grounds will be turned over to the Centennial Commission and the program of that day will be the official Centennial observance. A processional pageant will be given in which there will be floats of an historic character and a program of music and addresses will be held at some point on the grounds.

Each county in the State and each community will have an opportunity to furnish a float, representative of its local history. These floats are to be descriptive of the locality, its people and its resources, its history and industry. The Centennial Commission is anxious that designs be as original as possible.

The procession will be lead by a number of floats portraying the early history of the Illinois country, which comprises the Mississippi Valley and

the entire Northwest. The meeting of Marquette and Joliet, the first white man to enter the Illinois country, the arrival of George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia, an episode of the Black Hawk War, will be among the historical floats depicted.

The Commission is sending out appeals to communities throughout the State to begin preparing for their part in this pageant.

Books On Illinois History.

CARL Roden, acting librarian of the Chicago Public Library, has compiled a list of books which he recommends to Illinoisans interested in learning something about Illinois history. In a foreword, he calls attention to the necessity for reading several different works in order to get an accurate idea of the history of the State.

In addition to this, the publications of the Illinois Historical Society and Library furnish a valuable storehouse of State history.

Books listed by Mr. Roden are as follows:

Illinois in Fiction.

"HARDSCRABBLE: A TALE OF CHICAGO." By Major John Richardson, 1850.

Life and times of early settlers, with a description of the massacre of Fort Dearborn.

* * *

"WAU-BUN: THE EARLY DAYS IN THE NORTHWEST." By Juliette Augusta Kinzie. 1856.

Descriptive of the early manners and customs of the settlers; also a vivid description of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

* * *

"THE M'VEYS." By Joseph Kirkland, 1888.

Life in an Illinois farming community in the early '30s and '40s.

* * *

"THE SPIRIT OF AN ILLINOIS TOWN" and "THE LITTLE RENAULT." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1897.

Two stories of Illinois at different periods. The first story describes the social life and customs of the early settlers and gives a vivid picture of a tornado (the prairies were frequently visited by them) and the terrible results. The second is a tale concerning the adventures of Renault, a French youth, who traveled with the early explorers, De Tonty and Boisrondet, in 1680 to Illinois.

* * *

"SPANISH PEGGY." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1899.

A story of early Illinois (1836) containing an attractive picture of Lincoln as a young man.

* * *

"THE GRAYSONS: A STORY OF ILLINOIS." By Edward Eggleston. 1887.

Detailed picture of the turbulent life of the pioneers, about 1850. Abraham Lincoln is introduced as counsel in a murder trial.

* * *

"ZURY, THE MEANEST MAN IN SPRING COUNTY: A NOVEL OF WESTERN LIFE." By Joseph Kirkland. 1887.

Accurate detail of Illinois life in the early '30s and '40s.

* * *

"OLD KASKASKIA." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1893.

Kaskaskia was the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi valley and the first capital of Illinois territory. It was settled by the

French at the close of the seventeenth century. The story gives a good description of the city; a picture of the life and social character of the French and English, well contrasted, and a vivid description of the rise and overflow of the Mississippi river, partially destroying the city.

* * *

"THE SHADOW OF VICTORY: A ROMANCE OF FORT DEARBORN." By Myrtle Reed. 1903.

Story of a frontier fort in the days of Indian wars (massacre of Fort Dearborn, 1812); strongly anti-English and inspired with the Monroe doctrine.

* * *

"DIANE: A ROMANCE OF THE ICARIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER." By Katherine Holland Brown. 1904.

The time of this story is before the Civil War, the scene on the Illinois and Iowa banks of the Mississippi, chiefly at the settlement of the ill-fated French commune.

Icaria was established in 1849 at Nauvoo, Ill., and removed in 1857 to Adams County, Iowa.

* * *

"A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD CHICAGO." By Amanda Minnie Douglas. 1904.

A description of the early school days and the social life and customs of Chicago.

* * *

"WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING: A TALE OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY." By Randall Parrish. 1904.

A romance of the second war with England and the massacre of Fort Dearborn (1812).

* * *

"BEYOND THE FRONTIER: A ROMANCE OF EARLY DAYS IN THE MIDDLE WEST." By Randall Parrish. 1915.

Practically all of the action of the story is occupied with a long journey from Quebec to Old St. Louis (Starved Rock) on the Illinois river.

Some Useful Books on Illinois History.

"A HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT AS A STATE IN 1818 TO 1847." By Thomas Ford, 1854.

This history contains a full account of the Black Hawk War, the rise, progress and fall of Mormonism, the Alton and Lovejoy riots, and other events.

* * *

MY OWN TIMES. EMBRACING ALSO THE HISTORY OF MY LIFE. By John Reynolds. 1855.

Incorporated in a later edition, Chicago, 1879, under title: Reynolds' History of Illinois: My Own Times.

* * *

"HISTORY OF ILLINOIS FROM 1778 TO 1833." By Ninian Wirt Edwards. 1870.

The life and times of Ninian Edwards, by his son, Ninian Wirt Edwards.

* * *

"A COMPLETE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS FROM 1673 TO 1873." By Arthur C. Dresbach. 1886.

This embraces the physical features of the country; its early explorations; aboriginal inhabitants; French and British occupation; conquest by Virginia; territorial conditions, and the subsequent civil, military and political events of the State.

"HISTORY OF ILLINOIS. TO ACCOMPANY AN HISTORICAL MAP OF THE STATE." By Rufus Blachard. 1883.

The map, showing old trails and historic spots, is interesting; the text is out of date.

* * *

"THE EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Sidney Breese. 1884.

A history from its discovery by the French, in 1673, until its cession to Great Britain in 1763, including the narrative of Marquette's discovery of the Mississippi, with a biographical memoir by Melville W. Fuller.

* * *

"YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Arthur C. Dresbach. 1886.

A history of Illinois from the earliest discoveries to the present time, containing, also, a full description of the prehistoric nations, together with their manners and customs, as well as those of the early settlers. Principal events, stories and biographies are arranged in topic form, for easy reference.

* * *

"THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS AND LOUISIANA UNDER THE FRENCH RULE." By Joseph Wallace. 1893.

Embraces a general view of the French dominion in North America, with some account of the English occupation of Illinois.

* * *

"STORIES OF ILLINOIS." By Mrs. Mara Louis Pratt Chadwick. 1898.

Stories for children.

* * *

"THE ILLINI: A STORY OF THE PRAIRIES." By Clark Ezra Carr. 1904.

The author of this volume has endeavored, by interweaving fact with fiction, to give his conception of the position and influences of Illinois among the sisterhood of states, as well as his estimate of events and of those Illinoisans who were conspicuous actors in them from 1850, when the fugitive slave law was enacted, to the opening of the Civil War.

* * *

"HISTORIC ILLINOIS." By Randall Parrish. 1905.

The romance of the earlier days, with map and fifty illustrations.

* * *

"DECISIVE DATES IN ILLINOIS HISTORY." By Littie E. Jones. 1909.

A story of the State, told in a record of events which have determined the history of Illinois and of the Nation.

In addition to the above list, the following histories are recommended:

"ILLINOIS IN 1818." By Solon Justus Buck. Published by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago. $2.00.

The first volume of the Centennial Memorial History of Illinois.

"ILLINOIS: THE STORY OF THE PRAIRIE STATE." By Grace Humphrey. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.00.

Adopted by the State Teachers' Reading Circle for the school year 1918-1919.

"THE MAKING OF ILLINOIS." By Mather. Published by The A. Flanagan Company, Chicago. 50c.

"THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Robinson & Moore. Published by the American Book Company, Chicago. 60c.

"STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Smith. Published by Hall & McCreary, Chicago. 80c.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE OLD NORTHWEST." By Baldwin. Published by the American Book Company, Chicago. 60c.

"STARVED ROCK." By Osman. Published by the A. Flanagan Company, Chicago. 50c.

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

April 17-18—Meeting of Illinois Historical Society and observance of centennial of adoption of Enabling Act. Patriotic pageant under direction of Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant, unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas and laying of cornerstone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other States will be invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe,	Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp,	Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis,	Mason City
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President Harry Pratt Judson,	University of Chicago, Chicago
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Hon. William N. Pelouze,	12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,	Fairfield
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CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

ILLINOIS' CENTENNIAL YEAR.

By Governor Frank O. Lowden.

ALL of the present year is Centennial Year. The first step of the drama in the series of events which created the State of Illinois was taken in January, one hundred years ago. In that month Nathaniel Pope presented a measure to Congress, praying that Illinois might become a State. This was on January sixteenth. On April eighteenth, of the same year, an Act to enable the people of the territory of Illinois to adopt a Constitution and form a State became a law. In pursuance of such Act, a Constitutional Convention assembled and on the twenty-sixth day of August adopted our first Constitution. A State Government was organized under the Constitution, and the first Governor was inaugurated on October sixth. The action which was taken in pursuance of the Enabling Act was ratified by Congress on December third, and Illinois became the twenty-first state in the Union of states. These four dates therefore, mark the four chief events of Illinois' first year. The Centennial Commission has wisely designated these dates, this year, for special celebration.

I can not too strongly urge upon our people generally to participate in these celebrations. Who can doubt but that the historic background of France and England has been one of the most potent factors in the heroic resistance they have made to military despotism in this great war? It will help us too, if we shall only recall the achievements of our first hundred years. We shall wish the more earnestly to be worthy of our fathers. We shall realize how great our loss in Illinois, if we shall lose this war. Our soldiers in the field—if they shall only see that Illinois is as fair a domain as France—will they not too say to the enemy, with the soldiers of France, "They shall not pass"?

Wherever, in whatever nook or corner of the State there is some spot which has been ennobled by some heroic deed, let us signalize that spot. Wherever any place has been blessed by an unselfish and useful life, let us give recognition to that life.

Centennial Bulletin

Number 7. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY, 1918.

Official State Celebrations.

THE FIRST official celebration of the Illinois Centennial, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of the Enabling Act, has been held. The impressiveness and dignity of the observance in the Hall of Representatives on April 17th and 18th, under the joint auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Illinois State Historical Society, was deeply felt by all who were able to be present on that occasion.

The Illinois State Fair and Centennial Exposition, to be held in Springfield beginning on August 9th and closing on August 26th, will fittingly commemorate the making of our first State Constitution. On the closing day of this great exposition will be held exercises which will appropriately commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of Illinois. Elaborate decorations, an abundance of patriotic music, and a carefully planned procession of artistic floats will be features of the day. There will be an immense mass meeting at which Governor Lowden will preside, and on the platform with him will sit representatives of all the different departments of our State Government, the State Executive officers, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the General Assembly. Addresses will be delivered by men of national reputation. Through all the program will run a strong patriotic note and the occasion will be one of interest to the entire State and Nation.

The Commission is planning to make the celebration during the first week of October the most important of the entire year. During this week a pageant written particularly for the occasion by Wallace Rice, pageant writer for the Centennial Commission, will be given. The corner stone of the Centennial Memorial Building will be laid with impressive ceremonies. Statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, erected on the Capitol grounds, will be formally unveiled. President Wilson has promised to be present and give an address at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue unless unavoidably detained. This celebration will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Governor and the meeting of the first Illinois General Assembly. The governors of all the states will be invited to be present, or send representatives, on this occasion. Foreign nations, particularly our allies in the present great war, will be invited to send representatives to the home of Lincoln to take part in the official ceremonies. This occasion promises to be one of the most important and historic events ever held in the State of Illinois.

On December 3d, the Centennial Commission will unite with the State Historical Society in holding appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formal admission of the State into the Union. This occasion will mark the close of the official observance of the year.

Other Official Celebrations.

In addition to the celebrations to be held at the State Capitol, the Centennial Commission will cooperate with the Randolph County Centennial

Committee in a great celebration to be held near the site of old Kaskaskia on July 4th. Governor Lowden and other State officials will be present, and the observance will be one of great interest and impressiveness. This observance will be held in honor of the place where the first State Government of Illinois was founded, and of the men who were instrumental in its formation. The celebration will also commemorate the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the capture of Fort Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark and his men on July 4, 1778. The details of the celebration are being worked out with the Randolph County Centennial Committee, of which Honorable W. G. Beaver, of Chester, is chairman. This great celebration will be attended particularly by the people of southern Illinois, which was, of course, the cradle of our Illinois State Government.

Then on September 25th, 26th, and 27th in cooperation with the Fayette County Centennial Committee, an appropriate celebration will be held at Vandalia, which was the second capital of Illinois. Vandalia is rich in historic events that influenced mightily the future of our State during the first twenty years of its history. These events will be featured in a great celebration to be held at the former capital, the Centennial Commission, cooperating with the local Centennial Committee, of which Honorable John A. Bingham is chairman.

Fair and Pageant Arouse Interest.

A GREAT DEAL of interest is being manifested throughout the State in the coming State Fair and Centennial Exposition which is to be held in Springfield, August 9–26. The State Fair Board premium list will be off the press within a few days and it will arouse further interest in the coming exposition. A large number of Centennial medals, provided by the Illinois Centennial Commission, will be given in the various classes and Centennial ribbons will be awarded as second prizes. These medals and ribbons will be in addition to the usual awards made by the Fair Board which are exceptionally large this year, consisting of very liberal money premiums.

Arrangements are being made for a very interesting program in addition to the usual Fair events. A large number of musical organizations have been signed up and some of the biggest speakers in the Nation will be here on the Sundays during the Fair week. The grounds will be turned over to the Illinois Centennial Commission on Monday, August 26, and a processional pageant and an interesting Centennial program with some man of national reputation as the orator will be given on that day. The pageant will consist of a number of historical floats, floats provided by various counties and cities of the State and other floats provided by fraternal orders. It promises to be one of the most elaborate processional pageants ever staged in the Middle West.

Mr. B. M. Davison, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, believes from the information he now has that the Fair will be a great success. The demand for exhibition space has been unusually heavy and a number of business and industrial corporations have expressed the determination to enter into the Centennial spirit of the Fair in the preparations of their exhibits.

REPORT ALL CELEBRATIONS TO DIRECTOR.

All county local organizations are urged to report to Director Magill any celebrations or observances held during the Centennial year. It is the desire of the Commission to have a complete record of the celebrations held throughout the State. Even small observances held in schools and by local societies should be reported to the Director.

April 18 Observance.

THE CELEBRATION of the adoption of the Enabling Act on April 18th, was very general throughout the State. Schools and colleges, especially, observed the event.

At Springfield, the Illinois Centennial Commission joined with the Illinois Historical Society in an interesting observance of the anniversary. The celebration began on the evening of Wednesday, April 17, with a session presided over by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Illinois Historical Society and chairman of the Centennial Commission. There was a luncheon at the Illini Country Club at noon on Thursday the 18th, presided over by Dr. Schmidt, and attended by Governor Lowden and the other State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the speakers of the day and other distinguished guests. At the same time, the ladies of this party were entertained at a luncheon at the St. Nicholas Hotel, presided over by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Historical Society and of the Illinois Centennial Commission. On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, another session was held, presided over by Dr. Schmidt. On Thursday evening, the principal observance occurred. Governor Lowden presided at this session.

All of the sessions were held in the Hall of Representatives.

At the Wednesday evening session, the address of welcome was delivered by President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, who told of the early days of the State and of its importance to the Union. Mr. H. J. Eckenrode, of Richmond, Va., discussed "Virginia in the Making of Illinois," and Professor Allen Johnson, of the Yale University, delivered a most interesting address on "Illinois in the Democratic Movement of the Century."

At the Thursday afternoon session, addresses were delivered by Professor Elbert Jay Benton, of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Charles W. Moores, of Indianapolis. Mr. Benton discussed "Establishing the American Colonial System in the Old Northwest," and Mr. Moores' paper was on "Indiana's Interest in Historic Illinois." Prof. Clarence Walworth Alvord, of the University of Illinois, and editor-in-chief of the Centennial historical publications, was on the program to discuss the "Illinois Centennial History," but because of the lateness of the hour his paper was not given.

Following the afternoon session tea was served at Edwards Art Place on the invitation of the Springfield Art Club.

At the evening session Hon. Louis Aubert, a member of the French High Commission to the United States, delivered an inspiring address on the relation of the French to Illinois. Governor Lowden in introducing Monsieur Aubert paid a high tribute to the gallantry, the bravery and endurance of the French nation in the present crisis. The Centennial address was delivered by Hon. Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago. It was both eloquent and instructive.

Following the evening session, a reception was held in the lower corridor of the State Capitol and refreshments were served.

Music for the various sessions was furnished by Mrs. Gary H. Westenberger, of Springfield, who sang the Centennial song; Miss Ruby Evans, of Bloomington, who sang a collection of songs; and the Taylor orchestra and the Temple Boys' Choir. The invocation was delivered at the opening session by Rev. William F. Rothenberger and at the Thursday evening session by Bishop Granville H. Sherwood.

The Hall of Representatives was beautifully decorated with Centennial banners, United States flags and the flags of the Allies. A large temporary stage was erected across the front of the hall and on this the State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries and their wives were seated during the celebration.

Erection of Markers.

THE MARKING of historic spots promises to be quite a feature of the Illinois Centennial Celebrations. A large number of counties are arranging to mark with a tablet, boulder, or in other appropriate form some spot within the confines of their locality that has been made historic. The marking of historic spots will give permanency to the Centennial Celebration, and the Centennial Commission has urged that each county give careful consideration to this plan of centennial observance.

Cook County will mark a number of historic spots. Through the B. F. Ferguson Monument Fund, three statues are to be placed and unveiled during the Centennial year, one of them in Jackson Park, one in Logan Square and one in Grant Park.

By the will of Benjamin Franklin Ferguson, a pioneer lumberman who died in 1905, a trust fund of $1,000,000.00 was created for defraying the cost of statuary to be erected in the parks and boulevards of Chicago. This fund is administered under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago. The erection of enduring statuary and monuments in the parks and along the boulevards of Chicago commemorating the men and women of America and important events in American history is under the direction of this Board of Trustees.

DeKalb County has plans under way for marking the place where the first white child was born in the county; the spot where Lincoln and Jefferson Davis met during the Black Hawk war; the place where the first election took place in the county.

Edwards County will mark the site of the Old Park House, the home of Richard Flower built by George Flower for his father, and declared at the time to be the finest residence of the Mississippi Valley. It was placed in a thirty-acre tract and building and grounds are said to have cost two hundred fifty thousand dollars. It is hoped to have present at this celebration, B. O. Flower, a grandson of George Flower. Edwards County will hold its Centennial celebration under the auspices of the Edwards County Agricultural Society. The Centennial is in charge of a committee composed of Judge P. C. Walters, County Superintendent Balding and Walter Colyer.

LaSalle County through the generosity of two of its citizens will mark the spot where Lincoln was elected captain during the Black Hawk War.

It is proposed in Lee County to mark the site of a blockhouse which is located along the site of the Lincoln Highway. This marking has been under consideration by the D. A. R. of Dixon.

Macon County unveiled a tablet on May 3, marking the place Lincoln stopped when his family came up from Indiana to the Sangamon bottoms.

Morgan County, through its D. A. R. Chapter, will place a tablet on the home of Governor Duncan, the fifth Governor of Illinois. The Morgan County Medical Society will appropriately mark the site of the first medical college in Illinois; Illinois College will place a marker in honor of Duncan, Bateman and Turner, pioneers in public education. The precinct of Meredosia expects to mark the site where the first rails were laid on the first railroad built in Illinois.

The spot where Douglas made the speech following which he was carried around on the shoulders of his admirers, and the time and place where he was first given the title of "The Little Giant," which is located on the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, will be designated with an appropriate marker.

Piatt County has under way plans for the marking of the spot where Lincoln and Douglas met and had their first conversation relative to the great debates. This is indeed one of the historic spots of the State.

Rock Island County will mark one or more historic spots and a marker will be placed to designate the first water-power site on the Mississippi River.

Sangamon County through the D. A. R. organization has marked the site of the first school, in an appropriate manner with a granite boulder.

Williamson County plans to mark the spot where John A. Logan delivered his famous speech at the beginning of the Civil War in the Courthouse Square at Marion.

Winnebago County proposes to mark the site of Camp Fuller which was one of the Civil War camps.

Chicago Celebrates.

THE CENTENNIAL of the adoption of the Enabling Act was observed in Chicago very generally. On April 18, Chicago school children commemorated the anniversary by prepared exercises and the students wrote essays upon the subject of the Centennial. On April 19, a patriotic meeting was held at Orchestra Hall, under the direction of the Chicago Historical Society, and was attended by Governor Frank O. Lowden. Bishop Charles P. Anderson was the principal speaker. An historical exhibit was given in the foyer of the theater, a principal feature of which was a tree taken from the spot upon which Americans were massacred after the evacuation of Fort Dearborn. Indian relics, Revolutionary War weapons, Civil War uniforms, and shrapnel from the plains of Picardy were shown as a testimony of Illinois' part in the conflict for liberty. The State's achievements during the one hundred years were told in story and picture, in works and in sculpture. Photographs of Illinois governors and their wives, flags and historical garments were some of the attractions.

A Centennial pageant was presented by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at the Auditorium in Chicago on May 11.

MORE COUNTIES FORM ORGANIZATIONS.

Stephenson County has perfected its Centennial organization. The celebration in the city of Freeport and Stephenson County will be under the auspices of the civic committee of the Chamber of Commerce. R. J. Holmes, of Freeport, is the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Will County has a Centennial organization headed by F. M. Muhlig, president. Plans are under way for two pageants, one by the grade schools and one by the Township High School, the marking of a number of historic spots and Centennial exhibits on the part of the schools of Will County.

Kane County has perfected a Centennial organization by the election of Judge S. N. Hoover, of Geneva, chairman, and Charles Lowry, of Geneva, secretary. The Kane County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $500 to the Kane County celebration.

Ogle County has also formed a county Centennial committee, of which Judge Frank Reed, of Oregon, is chairman. The county board has appropriated $500 to aid in the celebration, and preparations are being made for a very impressive observance, which will probably be held some time during the month of July.

JOHN J. BROWN APPOINTED.

On May 3, Governor Frank O. Lowden announced the appointment of Hon. John J. Brown, of Vandalia, as a member of the Illinois Centennial Commission, to succeed the late Col. Frederick H. Smith, of Peoria. Mr. Brown is well known throughout the State, especially in southern Illinois. His selection is particularly happy since he resides in Vandalia, the second State Capital of Illinois.

The appointment of Mr. Brown completes the Commission, which under the law should number fifteen.

Illinois and Ohio.

[From The Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer.]

THIS IS ILLINOIS' Centennial Year. One hundred years ago Illinois Territory became the sovereign commonwealth of Illinois. A celebration planned to culminate in December, when the actual entrance into the Union occurred, is already under way. It is a great year in the history of a State which has played a great part in the destinies of the Republic.

Ohio is interested because, in a sense, Illinois was an off-shoot from the Buckeye State. The area now comprised within the limits of Illinois was first organized as St. Clair County of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was the dominant element. In 1800 Illinois was cut off from Ohio as part of Indiana Territory. Nine years later Illinois became a separate territory.

Ohio entered the Union as the seventeenth star on the flag in 1803. Two years later Dearborn County, in what was later to be the first territory and then the State of Indiana, prepared a petition to Congress asking permission to become a part of the State of Ohio.

When the electors of Illinois came to adopt their first State Constitution they turned to the constitution of Ohio for inspiration and the finished instrument bore copius evidence of the inspiration they received. Harrison, of Ohio, in the National House, and Morrow, of Ohio, in the Senate, championed Illinois' plea for statehood. When it came time to define the boundaries of the prospective new State the northern line was pressed farther north in order to furnish an ample footing on Lake Michigan; in order, as was explained at Washington, that the people of this frontier commonwealth might have adequate water communication with Ohio and other states to the eastward thus binding them more closely to the Union.

An interesting sidelight on conditions in the days of Illinois' first settlements is afforded by the words of an English immigrant who came West with a party intending to make its home in Ohio, attracted by the great lodestone of the pioneer —"good land dog-cheap everywhere and for nothing, if you go far enough for it." This particular settler looked about in Ohio, tarried in Indiana, but finally cast anchor in Illinois.

"Had we remained in Ohio," he wrote, "we must have paid from $20 to $50 an acre for land technically called 'improved,' but which is in fact, deteriorated; or have purchased at an advance of from 1,000 to 1,500 per cent unimproved land from speculators." This ought to furnish an argument for single taxers.

From rather an unimportant part of the Northwest Territory Illinois has become third in population in the country and commercial mistress of the Mississippi Valley. This off-shoot of Ohio has, indeed, become a headstrong, unwieldy child, but is entitled to all the self-glorification the occasion of its 100th birthday can inspire.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS SHOW INTEREST.

Throughout the State, parochial schools are showing an intense interest in the Centennial observance. One of the most elaborate celebrations given by any school was the observance of April 18, by St. Mary's High School of Chicago. A centennial program consisting of "The Girls Over Here,' and "The Real American Girl," were presented. The new Illinois hymn "Our Illinois" was sung by the entire class. Illinois was impersonated by 21 of the seniors bearing the Illinois Centennial banner.

Parochial schools in Chicago and throughout the State have shown eagerness for Centennial plays, masques and pageants which indicates a determination to observe the anniversary generally.

Proclamation by Mayor of Springfield.

Cities of Illinois, Greeting:

In the observance of the Centennial of the great State of Illinois, appropriate celebrations are to be held in the State Capital. These celebrations will be on the following dates:

April 18—Joint session of Illinois Historical Society and Illinois Centennial Commission for historical observance of the centennial of the adoption of the Enabling Act, which gave the territory of Illinois power to form a Constitution and State Government.

August 9-26—State Fair and Centennial exposition, ending with a processional pageant on August 26, which will be the centennial of the adoption of the first Constitution.

October 1-6—Unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the State Capitol grounds, laying of the corner stone of the Centennial Memorial Building and staging of the great State Centennial Pageant in honor of the centennial of the meeting of the first Legislature and the inauguration of the first Governor.

December 3—Joint meeting of Illinois Historical Society and Illinois Centennial Commission in honor of the centennial of the formal acceptance by Congress of the new State of Illinois.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles T. Baumann, Mayor of the City of Springfield, by virtue of my position, invite every community in the State to send large delegations to Springfield on these several occasions to participate in the honoring of the great State which we all love and to which we owe so much. Further, I desire to assure all who come that the business men of Springfield and the citizens generally will exert themselves to the utmost to entertain visitors royally and to make their stay pleasant and interesting.

Springfield will keep open house throughout the year.

CHARLES T. BAUMANN, Mayor.

April 9, 1918.

Centennial Music.

"OUR ILLINOIS," the Centennial hymn, and "Hail Illinois," the Centennial song, both written by Mr. Wallace Rice and set to music by Edward C. Moore, have been published in a folio containing both songs, and can be obtained from the publishers, C. C. Birchard & Co., 625 Lyon & Healy Bldg., Chicago, at eight cents each. The music for the "Six Little Plays," "The Masque of Illinois," and "The Pageant of the Illinois Country," has been written and will be ready for distribution in a few days from the office of the Director.

The Illinois Centennial Commission asked Mr. Glenn Dillard Gunn and Eric De Lamater, well-known music critics, to pass upon this music, and their report is as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to pass on the music submitted for the Illinois Centennial, beg leave to report that we have made a careful examination of the music by Edward C. Moore for Wallace Rice's 'Six Little Plays' and 'The Masque of Early Illinois,' and find that it is eminently fitted for its intended purpose. It has spirit and tunefulness, and it is entirely practical for use by public schools and colleges. We are fully convinced that it is admirably adapted for performances either within or out of doors, and for a company of either large or small dimensions."

Jacksonville Presents Tableaux.

THE JACKSONVILLE High School held a celebration on Tuesday evening, April 23, under the auspices of the Centennial club of the high school in honor of the Centennial of the adoption of the Enabling Act which may serve as a type for other schools. The entertainment took the form of a series of tableaus presenting striking epochs in the history of the State. It was found that this sort of entertainment could be arranged more quickly than a pageant and that it would serve somewhat of the same purpose. The entertainment was given in a park with a lake in the foreground and it proved very attractive.

The various tableaux were as follows:

Scene 1. Illinois Poster.
Scene 2. Landing of LaSalle.
Scene 3. Pioneer Family in Mover's Wagon.
Scene 4. D'Artagette Burned at the Stake.
Scene 5. Minuet at ball given in honor of LaFayette at Shawneetown.
Scene 6. Black Hawk Watching the Passing of a Flat Boat.
Scene 7. Underground Railroad.
Scene 8. Lincoln, the Student.
Scene 9. Lincoln, the Rail Splitter.
Scene 10. Lincoln, the Emancipator.
Scene 11. Union Camp; U. S. Grant's Headquarters.
Scene 12. Mother Bickerdyke on the Battlefield.
Scene 13. Modern Red Cross Nursing.
Scene 14. Liberty Loan.
Scene 15. Grand Finale.

CENTENNIAL PAGEANTS.

The following Centennial pageants have been published and distributed by the Commission. Additional copies may be obtained by writing Director Hugh S. Magill.

"Six Little Plays," by Wallace Rice, suitable for the use of children in the graded schools.

"The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, suitable for high schools, colleges and societies.

"The Wonderful Story of Illinois," consisting of two masques and three episodes, by Miss Grace A. Owen.

A pamphlet on "Pageant Building," by Mrs. Florence Magill Wallace.

In addition to the above, "The Pageant of the Illinois Country," by Wallace Rice, has just been published and is now ready for distribution. It consists of five parts, each giving a particular episode in Illinois history, and historical processions which may be used in connection with the episodes. This pageant is intended for use in the county and local celebrations throughout the State, and can be adapted to any locality by the addition of a sixth part based on local history. Copies furnished free on application to the Director.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR TO CELEBRATE.

Every local bar association in Illinois will observe the Centennial of Illinois if the plans of the Illinois State Bar Association are carried out. It is the intention to have these local celebrations held during the three months commencing September 1.

At the meeting of the State bar association in Chicago May 31 to June 1, special attention is to be given to the Centennial.

Observing Memorial Day.

ILLINOIS has played a conspicuous part in all of the wars in which this Nation has engaged since the Revolutionary War. In the Civil War particularly, it contributed liberally of its man power.

It is fitting therefore that the important part Illinois soldiers have played in the past should be recalled.

With this thought in mind the following letter has been addressed by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Centennial Celebration, to the various county and local Centennial committees:

"May I urge that all county and local Centennial committees cooperate with the Grand Army of the Republic, and other patriotic organizations, in the observance of Memorial Day throughout Illinois this Centennial year. We now see clearly that our country and the liberty-loving nations of the world are fighting to uphold and preserve the same principles for which the heroes whose graves we decorate gave their lives.

"It is particularly fitting that the people of Lincoln's home State should this year rededicate themselves to the cause of human liberty for which he and the heroes who followed him fought and died; that standing by the graves of our heroic dead we consecrate our all to the winning of this war, that the freedom of the world and the cherished principles of Christian civilization shall not be crushed by the fiendish might of a war-mad monarch."

CENTENNIAL BANNERS FOR DECORATION.

The city of Springfield is the first community to use Centennial banners in profusion in city decoration. On the occasion of the April 18 celebration, the Springfield Commercial Association obtained through a Chicago decoration house which provides flags at a reasonable figure, a large assortment of small Centennial banners. These were sold to the merchants who showed great eagerness to obtain them for display in their store windows. It was found after these banners were displayed that the general public was eager to obtain similar banners, the school children especially, desiring them. This resulted in several of the department stores and other dealers securing a large supply for the retail trade. These were sold at the same price charged for United States flags of similar size and material.

The Centennial banner and the United States flag combined make a very attractive appearance and the merchants soon found that the displays could be made to add materially to the artistic effect of their window decorations.

Merchants throughout the State are beginning to find that they have a great field for trade in the Centennial banner. Wherever it is exhibited it attracts purchasers and as the banners can be obtained in quantities stamped on cotton cloth just as United States flags are prepared, its distribution in this way is entirely feasible.

PIATT COUNTY TO HONOR MEN IN SERVICE.

The Piatt County Historical Association, as one of the features of its Centennial Celebration, has decided to make a record of the names of all the men from Piatt County in the service of the county in the present war. In doing this it is acting upon the recommendation of the Illinois Centennial Commission. In a letter sent out by Director Magill, recently, he urged the making of such a record. This record will be sent to the State if a place is provided in the new Centennial Building.

W. F. Lodge, president of the Historical Society, also states that a number of historical spots in Piatt County will be marked during the Centennial year, principal of these will be the place where Lincoln and Douglas met to arrange for their debate.

The Press Congratulates Illinois.

PAPERS all over Illinois, and many papers outside the State congratulated Illinois on the centennial of the adoption of the Enabling Act, last month. Some excerpts from the editorial comment follow:

Chicago Tribune.—The Tribune believes the full significance of this Centennial year should be brought home to our people, especially to the young, especially to the foreign born, especially to the people of this polyglot city, who are little conscious of the State as a social or political entity or of its inspiring part in the history of America. The Tribune believes that the war gives to this intelligent effort to commemorate our past an exceptional importance. We need to be made more conscious of our Nationality and our Statehood. Many of our citizens need to have their thoughts turned from their European traditions to the traditions of the country and the region which they have chosen to make their home and to which they now owe a paramount, an undivided allegiance. Many races have gone to the making of Illinois, from the pioneer Frenchmen of heroic memory to the newcomers of eastern Europe. But now they have chosen to be Americans, to be Illinoisans, and it is well for us all in this year of honorable memories and world responsibilities to draw together, to unite in commemoration of our forerunners, in the renewal of their spirit and in the drawing strength from their example to meet the responsibilities of this hour.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.—Yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Enabling Act which admitted the State of Illinois to the Union. On that, and the day preceding, there were services commemorative of the event held in the Illinois Statehouse at Springfield, under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Illinois State Historical Society. Early in the present year Governor Lowden issued an appeal to Illinoisans to assemble in local meetings in the counties for the purpose of inspiring themselves in the work of making the Illinois Centennial year one worthy not only of the State's illustrious past, but of long remembrance in the future. It may have been felt at that time that the absorption of the public interest in the world war in which this country is engaged would lead to a partial forgetfulness of the duty of remembering how this Nation, and its third State, have grown into proportions now making the United States the hope of freedom in many lands. The fathers who builded so wisely and so well that their works do follow them as now, are worthy of remembrance in every state which, in its foundations, is the work of their hands.

Rock Island Union.—From April 18, 1818, to the present time, Illinois has been prosperous and patriotic. From a small population and scattered settlements it has become populous, prosperous, and has a record of fealty to the Government surpassed by no state in the Union. In every crisis Illinois stood back of the country of which it is a part.

Champaign News.—A century ago Illinois started out with some mighty big problems confronting her. The first century of her existence as a State has been filled with accomplishments so great that she stands the peer of the states of the world. To-day at the beginning of her second century she stands as a tremendous power in the solution of the problems of the Nation. And the State and Nation are indeed fortunate that the driving hand of that power is the hand of Governor Frank O. Lowden. Since his induction into the office of Governor he has rapidly demonstrated that he can grasp and handle big problems in a big way.

Jacksonville Courier.—Quite generally Illinois is engaged in celebrating its one hundredth anniversary as a State. Its people should be justly proud of the fact that it has been a member of the commonwealth of states for a century, for Illinois is no ordinary State, but stands near the top of the list

in many highly desirable respects. Carved out of the vast prairies by the pioneer, made inhabitable and a desirable place of residence by the wisdom of those early settlers, it has been developed into probably the greatest agricultural State in the Union, although it possibly may be passed by some of the newer commonwealths by the time they have had the same sort of development and have enjoyed the same benefits of time. It is as well a great manufacturing State and one of the greatest of the live stock producers in the Union. Illinois has produced great men in plentitude and has been honored by having them elevated to high positions in national affairs. In educational endeavors the State stands high, its university ranking with the best and it undoubtedly is given more liberal support than any similar institution in the world.

Chicago Journal.—The Centennial Celebrations now well under way in Illinois are properly engaged in paying their respects to Judge Nathaniel Pope, who was the delegate of the Illinois Territory in Congress at the time when the Enabling Act was under consideration. The State owes to him a debt which can never be measured, and no child should ever be allowed to pass through the schools without having a lesson of Pope's great service impressed upon his memory. Never was a prophetic vision of statesman better exemplified than in Pope's plea for a reconsideration of the northern boundary of the State as fixed by the northwestern ordinance. Without the counties brought within the limits of the State by the 40 miles of northward extension resulting from Pope's plea, Illinois would have continued to increase its population mainly by way of Ohio River, while the flood of immigration from the East would have swelled the Wisconsin census figures. Illinois would have remained what is was in its early days, a State in sympathy with slavery, and determined to legalize the "peculiar institution."

Chicago Post.—If Illinois to-day lives up to the record of her glorious past she will play a splendid part in the Nation's supreme effort. The story of our State is an inspiration, and the Chicago Historical Society is doing real service by visualizing it for us just now, when our hearts need every influence and impulse that can stir it to action.

Morris Herald.—We of Illinois are proud of our State. We are immensely proud of the Union to which it was admitted. Let us not lag in our efforts to preserve the Union and therefore the State; they can not well be preserved if we allow a German autocracy and a Prussian militarism to defeat us.

Rockford Gazette.—The events of the early day interest and instruct us. They were the forerunner of a great State of the future. Several separate nations of Europe are not as large as Illinois in population and are short of its possibilities in food raising.

Richmond (Va.) Journal.—It was April 18, 1818, when President Monroe approved the act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize as one of the sovereign states of the American commonwealth, and, December 3, Congress Approved the new Constitution and form of State Government. How fitting that M. Aubert, of the French commission, should be present at the Springfield exercises is seen when it is recalled that the territory now included in Illinois was "discovered" by Father Marquette, the French Jesuit priest and missionary, and the intrepid explorer, Louis Joliet, who led a small party from Quebec early in 1673.

Peoria Transcript.—Illinoisans are proud of their State. It has contributed notably to the Nation's galaxy of statesmen, soldiers and publicists, to its industry, commerce and transportation. Illinois, rather than Pennsylvania, is the keystone State of the Union. We are sometimes hysterical and some time lethargic, but our hearts beat true and in this great struggle for world democracy, the sovereign State of Illinois has no cause to be ashamed.

Illinois State Journal.—This city has been the theater of some of the greatest events in the history of Illinois. Here have its greatest men lived and worked. For the greater part of the century, it has been the political center of the State and the seat of Government. Its history has been largely the State's history. Its people can not be unappreciative of what the centennial of Illinois means to the capital of Illinois.

Chicago Herald.—Illinois can only look back with respect for the strong men and women who achieved so much and with reverence for the century which brought so many things to fruition, and with humility before an unread future. For work which calls forth the best of human gifts is still waiting to be done.

Inventions In One Hundred Years.

THE GREAT stride made by civilzation in the one hundred years since Illinois became a State is strikingly illustrated by a review of some of the principal inventions made during that period. The Illinois State Library on the request of Director Magill of the Centennial Commission has prepared a list of 100 of these inventions.

This list is as follows:

Acetylene gas from calcium carbide.
Adding and calculating machines.
Addressographs.
Aeroplanes.
Agricultural machinery: Planting, cultivating, harvesting, from the steel plow to the modern harvester.
Aluminum.
Anaestheics.
Anticeptics.
Armor plate for steam vessels.
Asphalt paving.
Automatic car coupler.
Bessemer steel process.
Bicycle.
Blast furnace.
Block signals.
By-product coke oven.
Carborundum.
Carpet sweeper.
Cash register.
Celluloid.
Centrifugal cream separator.
Coal tar colors.
Cyanide process for extracting metal.
Dictagraph.
Dynamite.
Dynamo electric machinery.
Electric cooking utensils.
Electric furnace.
Electric heating.
Electric lighting.
Electric locomotives.
Electric railways.
Electric welding.
Electroplating.
Electrotyping.
Elevators (power).
Fire-fighting equipment.
Fixation of nitrogen from the air.
Gas and oil engines.
Gas lighting.
Gas stoves.
Gun cotton.
High speed steel.
Household heating plants.
Hydraulic system of mining.
Hydro-electric power development.
Hydrogenation of fats and oils.
Ice, manufacture of.
Industrial safety appliances.
Knitting machines.
Leather, chrome tanning of.
Liquid air.
Machine guns and magazine firearms.
Mimeograph, multigraph, etc.
Monorail.
Motor vehicles: Automobiles, motorcycle, motor truck, caterpillar truck, etc.
Motion pictures.
Nitroglycerine.
Paper from wood pulp.
Pasteurization.
Petroleum for lubricating and illuminating purposes and engine fuel.
Phonograph.
Photo engraving.
Photograph, including color photography.
Pianolas.
Pneumatic dispatch systems. (cash carriers, mailing tubes, etc).
Pneumatic tires.
Pneumatic tools and machinery.
Printing type-casting machinery.
Pullman car.
Rotary printing press.
Radium.
Railways: Tube railways.
Refrigerating machinery.
Reinforced concrete.
Rubber manufacture.
Sanitary drinking fountains.
Sewing machines; shoe sewing machinery.
Smoke consumer.
Smokeless powder.
Solar motor.
Spectrum analysis.
Steam hammer.
Steam navigation.
Steam turbine.
Steel construction for "skyscrapers," etc.
Stereopticon.
Storage batteries.
Submarine.
Telautography.
Telegraph; ocean cable.
Telephone.
Telephotography.
Typewriter.
Vacuum bottles.
Vacuum cleaners.
Water gas.
Wireless telegraphy.
Wireless telephone.
X-Rays.

CENTENNIAL BANNERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Morgan County a member of the State Historical Society has purchased a Centennial banner for each of the one hundred and seven schools in the county and these will be distributed through the county superintendent's office. When each flag is hung in the schoolroom it will be explained by the teacher in charge. This example is worthy of emulation and would do much to spread the Centennial idea throughout the State. The flags selected are 12 inches by 18 inches, printed on heavy muslin and mounted on spear point sticks. They can be obtained through local dealers or from the Chicago Flag & Decorating Co., 1345 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, at about 15 cents each.

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant, unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas and laying of corner stone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other states have been invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

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Hon. John J. Brown,	Vandalia
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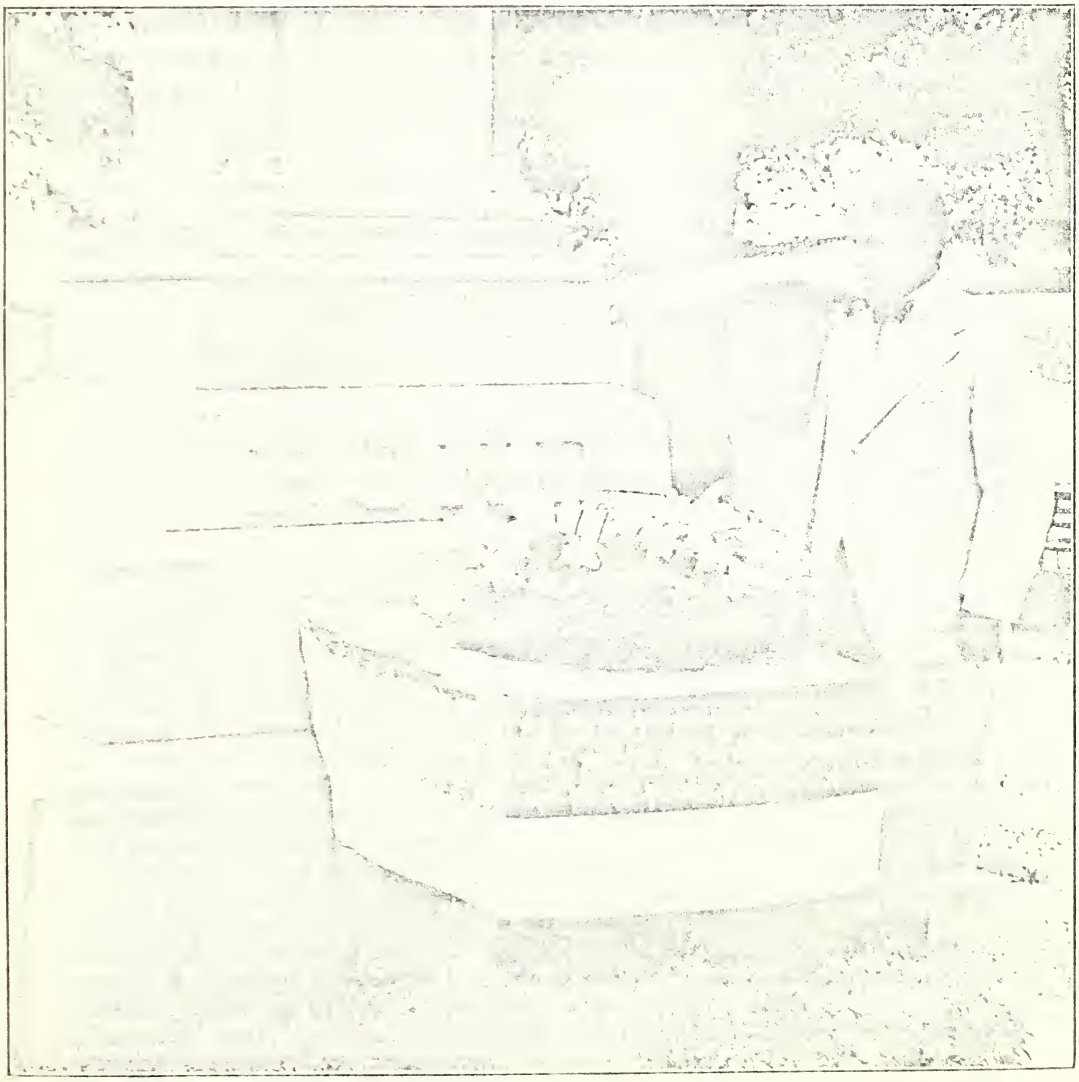
CENTENNIAL BULLETIN



The Centennial Governor Honors the First Governor.

As Governor Lowden laid the wreath on the tomb of Shadrach Bond, on July 4, at Chester, he said: "May we not indulge the hope that the new century just opening may redound as greatly to the *credit* of Illinois as the century which Governor Shadrach Bond inaugurated."

Centennial Bulletin

Number 8. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1918.

August Celebration at State Capital.

THE next important event in the Centennial celebration will be the Illinois State Fair and Industrial Exposition, which will be held on the State Fair grounds in Springfield from August 9 to August 26, inclusive. Mr. B. M. Davison, secretary, and the members of the State Board of Agriculture have spared no pains to make this exposition in keeping with the significance of the occasion and the importance of the State. A number of especially attractive features have been provided and are announced in the premium list and other publications of the Board.

The Centennial Commission appropriated five thousand dollars, which will be expended for Centennial medals and special Centennial prizes, to be awarded to the different classes of exhibitors. The United States Government will make a very large exhibit, particularly of war relics and war material, and the British Government will also make a similar exhibit. Very many attractions which could not have been obtained for an ordinary State Fair have been readily secured because of the recognized importance of this Centennial Exposition.

The State Capitol has been freshly decorated during the summer, and will be beautifully illuminated for the occasion. The Sangamon County Board of Supervisors has made a special appropriation for the illumination and decoration of the Court House grounds, and the merchants of Springfield are making preparation for the special lighting and decoration of the entire city.

The culminating event will be the celebration to be held on August 26, the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of Illinois. A great mass meeting will be held at the fair grounds on the afternoon of that date, at which Governor Frank O. Lowden will preside and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt will deliver the principal address. Governors of all the states of the Union have been invited to be present on this occasion, as well as on the 5th of October. The city and fair grounds will be decorated for the occasion and music will be furnished by a number of the finest bands in the country. There will be no charge for admittance to the grounds, and a very large attendance is expected.

On the evening of August 26 "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, will be given at the fair grounds on a stage erected for the purpose in front of the amphitheatre. This masque will be given under the auspices of the Centennial Commission and will represent the entire State. In selecting the cast it is planned to secure a number of the leading characters from the different cities of Illinois. This date is one of the most important of the Centennial year, and the Commission has planned to make the observance fittingly commemorate the event.

Illinois Centenarians.

A LARGE number of Illinois citizens have lived during the entire span of the century of statehood of Illinois. A few, in fact, are older than the State.

The Centennial Commission has endeavored to secure information of all centenarians in Illinois and the number reported is much larger than was expected. However, there are doubtless many others whose names have not been reported.

In the one hundred years these centenarians have seen the wonderful progress of the country from a sparsely settled and undeveloped condition. They have seen Illinois grow from a wilderness to a wealthy and progressive commonwealth, surpassing in size, population, and importance many nations of the world.

Mrs. Antoinette Smith of Springfield celebrated her one hundred sixth birthday this year. She was born in the Island of Madiera, but came to America sixty years ago as a religious refugee and has been living in Illinois for half a century.

Another woman who has reached her one hundred sixth birthday is Mrs. Parlesa Ann Keller of Shelbyville, known to her many friends as "Grandma" Keller. She was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, March 6, 1812, and lived there until she was 20 years old, when she moved with her husband in a wagon to Kentucky, and in a few months to Indiana, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. She located in Shelby County, near Shelbyville, and has lived there ever since. For many years she lived in a log cabin on the branch of the Kaskaskia or Okaw River. She spent all of her life in the open and has a great reputation for her knowledge of wild flowers, roots and herbs. She reared fourteen children, five of her own and nine grandchildren, and one of her "boys"—who, by the way, is 66 years old—keeps house for her. She is well preserved.

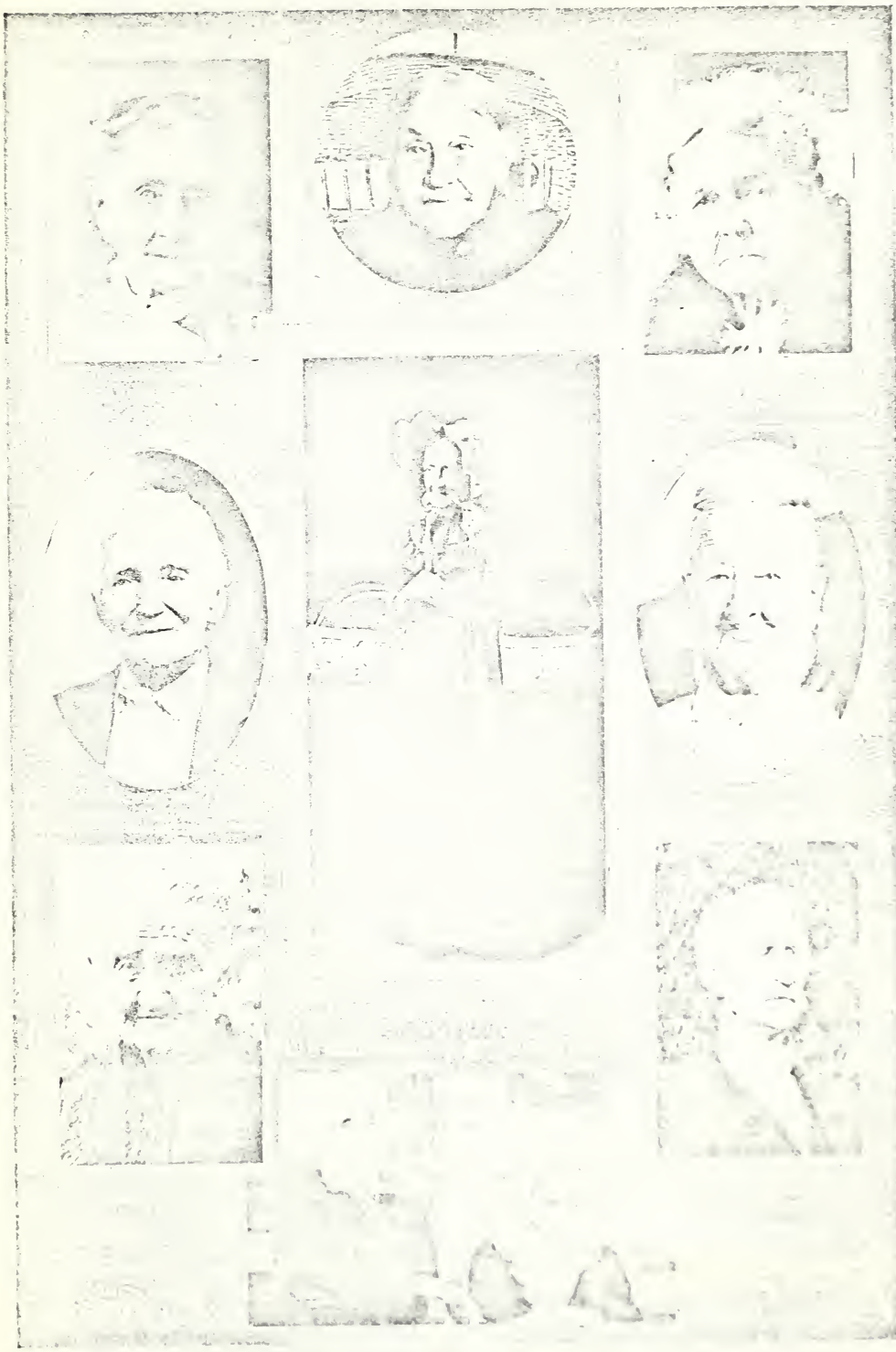
Another woman who has passed the century mark is Mrs. Mary Potter of Dwight. Mrs. Potter was born in Essex, New York, February 23, 1814. After her marriage to Stephen Potter in 1834, she came west and settled on a farm east of Dwight, purchasing land from the Government. This land has never passed out of the possession of the original purchaser. Her husband died in 1889 and since that time she has been living in Dwight.

Only a few months younger than Mrs. Potter is Mrs. Anna Rider Hawver of Aledo, who was born on October 12, 1814, in Vermont. She and her husband, Monroe French, moved to Galva, Illinois, a few years after their marriage in 1833. Her husband died some years later and she married Charles W. Hawver, who died twenty-five years ago. All of her five children have died and she has no known relatives.

Timothy Carmody of Aurora is one hundred two years old. He was born in Ireland November 4, 1816, and emigrated to this country in his early youth, settling in New York. He moved to Illinois some years ago.

William Smith of Albion reached his one hundredth anniversary on July 1 of this year. He was born in England and came to America when he was 13 years old, settling in Edwards County. He has resided there ever since. About twenty years ago he retired from farming and moved to Albion. There are living of his large family of children five daughters and three sons, forty-one grandchildren, ninety great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Abbie Hall of Aurora was born in Holden, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1818. She came to Aurora in 1856 and has lived there since that time. She had eleven brothers and sisters, but only one sister is living. On her mother's side she was related to the Hastings of England, who trace their lineage back to the royal family of Scotland and England. Her



Some Illinoisans as Old as the State.

daughter, Mrs. Abbie B. Brundage, with whom she lives, states that her mother retains her faculties to a remarkable degree.

Mrs. Harriet Damon Edgerton, who made her home at Jacksonville for many years, looked forward to celebrating her hundredth year on December 22 next. However, last spring she became suddenly ill and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 12. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Betsy Stebbins Damon and was born in Monson, Massachusetts. She married Urban C. Edgerton at Pawlet, Vermont, on October 25, 1841, and for several years lived in Rochester, New York, where her husband was in the lumber and contracting business. He built the locks on the Erie Canal at Lockport and also the Genesee Valley Canal. Their names were in the first directory published in Rochester in 1847, and Mr. Edgerton was a member of the general assembly from the Rochester district. The couple moved to Jacksonville in 1856 and Mr. Edgerton built the Chicago & Alton Railroad from that town to Jerseyville. He died in 1863. Mrs. Edgerton was the mother of four children, of whom one son, Curtis Chamberlain Edgerton of Springfield, Massachusetts, survives. Mrs. Annie Cassell Dickson, secretary to Andrew Russel, Auditor of Public Accounts, is a granddaughter of Mrs. Edgerton and the only one of her family residing in Illinois.

Mrs. Jane Wilkie Reid of Virginia will be one hundred one years old on November 6 next. Mrs. Reid was born in Abernathy, Fifeshire County, Scotland, on November 6, 1817, and was married there to Duncan Reid. The couple removed to America in 1855 and settled in Cass County, where they have since resided. Mr. Reid died in 1883.

Mrs. Hannah Sophia Amelia Frohme of Quincy is exactly one year older than the State. She was born in Germany on December 3, 1817, and came to this country in 1846 with her husband, Christian Frohme. Her husband died in 1852. Her life has been one of hard work and frugal living and these are the reasons she assigns for her longevity. She is as well preserved as many are at 75.

Mrs. Deliah King, known in Zion City, where she lives, as "Mother King," was 100 years old on the 23d of last January. She was born in St. John, New Brunswick, on January 23, 1818, and was one of a family of eleven children. Her girlhood was spent in working on a farm, in spinning cotton and wool for homespun. She came to the United States when she was 50 years of age, settling first in California and then removing to Zion City, where she has since resided. She professes to have been miraculously healed of cancer of the tongue in 1884 through prayer.

John Reading of Joliet was born at St. Thomas, Canada, April 9, 1818. He came to Illinois in 1855 and has lived there since that time. He has never been sick. Four members of his father's family lived to be over 100 years of age. His father died in 1898 at the age of 116 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1817, had hoped to see the celebration of the Illinois Centennial at her home in Grand Ridge, LaSalle County, but she died on January 2 last, just as the State was entering its one hundredth year. Mrs. Moss removed to Illinois with her husband, Joseph C. Moss, on March 24, 1860, and settled in LaSalle County. There eight sons and one daughter were born to the couple. Her husband died in 1885. Mrs. Moss is survived by six sons, two of whom reside in LaSalle County and four outside of the State.

Fite G. Rossman of Ogle County was born in Schoharie County, New York, October 28, 1817. He came to Illinois in 1856, locating first in Winnebago County and later in Ogle County.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clarke of Rogers Park was born October 31, 1817, at Warwick, Rhode Island. Her husband was Rev. Ethan Ray Clarke. She came to Chicago ten years ago. She is in excellent health and very active.

October Celebration at Springfield.

ALTHOUGH the Centennial Commission is placing great stress upon the celebration to be held in August, nevertheless it is planned that the greatest celebration of the year shall be held during the first week of October, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Governor of Illinois and the establishment of our first State Government. The foundation for the Centennial Memorial Building will be in place by that time and the cornerstone of the building laid as a particular feature of the event. The statues of Lincoln and Douglas will have been completed and ready for unveiling, and everything will be in readiness for a truly great celebration. The special Centennial pageant will be given during that week. Details of the celebration will, of course, be worked out.

The governors of the other states of the Union, foreign ambassadors and other important personages will be invited to be present, and the positive assurance that President Wilson will be present, unless unavoidably detained by some unforeseen circumstance, insures a very large attendance from all over the State. It is particularly appropriate that this special occasion should be observed with appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

Vandalia Celebration.

IN outlining its plans for Centennial Year, the Illinois Centennial Commission decided to participate officially in celebrations at the State capital in Springfield, at the site of the first capital in Randolph County, and at the second capital in Vandalia. Some of the observances have been held in Springfield and others are to be held on August 26 and during the first week of October. The observance has been held in Randolph County and plans now are maturing for the celebration in Vandalia.

It will be held on September 26, unless present plans are changed. "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, will be one of its principal features. The Centennial Commission will attend in a body and an elaborate program is being arranged.

Mr. Frederick Bruegger, pageant master for the Centennial Commission, is spending considerable time in Vandalia, preparing for "The Masque," which is to be very elaborately staged. Mr. John J. Brown, one of the members of the Centennial Commission, resides in Vandalia and is aiding personally in the organization of the celebration there.

President James on Commission.

TO fill the vacancy caused by the resignation from the Centennial Commission of President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago Governor Frank O. Lowden has appointed President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. President James was a member of the first Centennial Commission and assisted materially in outlining the plans which are being followed by the Commission in the observance of Centennial Year. He is intensely interested in the Centennial work and brings to the Commission the enthusiasm and interest in State affairs for which he is noted.

President James attended the first meeting of the Commission held since he became a member, in Chicago on July 16, and showed a very active interest in the plans for the immediate future.

The University of Illinois is celebrating its semi-centennial and the two celebrations—the centennial of the State and the semi-centennial of the university—are being observed by the faculty and students of the university.

The Centennial on July 4.

FOURTH OF JULY took on an added significance in Illinois this year because of the fact that 1918 is the Centennial year of Illinois' statehood. Many localities combined their celebration of the national holiday with an appropriate Centennial observance and the triumphant day in American history was featured with Centennial pageant and program.

In a spirit of reverent commemoration the story of Illinois was retold from stage, from platform and by procession. The recognition of a glorious past, great in men and measures, served to inspire the people with new zeal for the mighty tasks of the present. Loyalty to State and loyalty to Nation was the dominant note in each celebration, and as in the observances recently held, so in those to come, the purpose running through them all will be to quicken and stimulate the patriotic ardor of the people.

At Kaskaskia and Starved Rock.

State-wide interest centered in the Kaskaskia celebration, which was held at Chester and Fort Gage. The presence of Governor Lowden and the members of the Centennial Commission was a feature of the Kaskaskia observance and added distinction to it. A more detailed account of this observance will be found under a separate heading.

The Starved Rock pageant, given under the auspices of the LaSalle County Centennial Committee at Starved Rock Park, was one of the most notable celebrations staged in the State. The pageant was given on July 4, 5 and 6. More than a thousand persons participated in it and they were splendidly trained and marshalled under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Magill Wallace, pageant director. To her untiring efforts, assisted by the patriotic zeal of the women of LaSalle County, the pageant owed much of its success.

More than 15,000 people witnessed the production, which was highly artistic in its historic and patriotic setting.

It was divided into three parts:

Part I. Allegorical—Making the earth a suitable abode for Civilization.

Part II. Historical—Making the earth ready for Brotherhood.

Part III. Prophetic—Making the world safe for Democracy.

The coming of Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, the arrival of LaSalle and Tonti, the debut of Miss Illinois and the reunion in 1860 of the leading celebrities of the State at Starved Rock, with Lincoln and Douglas as the chief guests of honor, were features of the historical part of the pageant.

In the grand finale Columbia entered, driving with long, blue lines, her maidens, who were costumed in red hats and white dresses. The maidens formed into different figures, in one of which they spelled out the name of Illinois. The pageant closed with the songs, "Illinois" and "America."

The Starved Rock pageant was elaborately conceived and artistically executed. It will justly take its place as one of the great Centennial celebrations held in the State.

The proceeds realized from the pageant were devoted to the benefit of the Red Cross. H. W. Johnson of Ottawa is the chairman of the LaSalle County Centennial Committee.

At Jacksonville.

Under the auspices of the Morgan County Historical Society, a Centennial processional pageant was given at Jacksonville on the Fourth of July, in which the historic points in the State's growth were represented.

Floats symbolic of events in sequence from the earliest occupation by the Indians down to the present time appeared in the long parade.

The purpose of the parade was to add to the general sum total of patriotism and to visualize the important facts in connection with the development of Illinois' statehood. Each float had its own meaning. Great care and effort were expended to make the floats truly representative, both from the standpoint of epoch and character.

Four heralds on horseback proclaimed the pageant, and these were followed by the grand marshal and his aides, who in turn were followed by the Home Guards of Morgan County, acting as an escort for the members of the Grand Army. Then came the Indians, followed by the French, the British, and finally the Americans under George Rogers Clark. The first float was of Father Marquette and Louis Joliet. A feature of the parade was a yoke of oxen hitched to a prairie schooner.

A replica of the first engine that ran in the Mississippi Valley, as well as the first engine to run in Illinois, was made by the employees of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis car shops. This replica was made outside of working hours and all material was furnished by the Morgan County Historical Society. It attracted great attention and comment as it moved down the street. The people of the State will have a further opportunity to see this replica at the State Fair in Springfield.

The twelve major generals that Illinois furnished during the Civil War were represented in Civil War costumes. The number of floats totaled forty-five, the last float being of a patriotic character and containing the Morgan County Service Flag, artistically draped. Following this float was a procession of boys representing the soldiers of Morgan County who are now in the service of their country. Each boy carried a flag, wore a patriotic cap and had the name of the soldier he represented pinned across his chest.

The parade was reviewed on the public square, and at its conclusion a program of patriotic exercises was carried out, a feature of the program being the presentation of the Morgan County Service Flag to the local Exemption Board.

This processional pageant, which was confined strictly to Illinois history and patriotism, and from which every bit of advertising was barred, marked the culmination of an undertaking which evoked hearty words of praise.

T. W. Callahan of Galesburg was the general director of this pageant and Miss Grace Tyner White of LaFayette, Indiana, was the pageant artist. Charles H. Rammelkamp is president of the Morgan County Historical Society.

At St. Charles.

Kane County united in a Centennial celebration at St. Charles. The celebration served to bring all portions of the county together for the first time in the history of the present generation. The parade was the greatest military spectacle ever seen in Kane County. Everything in it pertained to war. After the parade the activities were transferred to Pottawatomie Park, where a crowd of about ten thousand people gathered. Here a tableau, representing historic scenes, was given under the direction of Mrs. George S. Montgomery of Elgin, and a program of exercises was held, presided over by Judge S. N. Hoover, president of the Kane County Centennial organization. A replica of the first locomotive to enter Kane County was a part of the parade and attracted much attention. A feature of the celebration was a beautifully designed arch of welcome in gold and white and glazed with the Centennial dates in gold.

The press of Kane County declares the pageant aroused to a high degree the patriotic fervor of the true American.

At Rockford.

Rockford's contribution to the Illinois Centennial program was in the nature of a beautiful historical pageant, entitled "The Tribe of Men," presented under the direction of Roy L. Kittle. The pageant represented four important stages in the State's history, namely, the Indian period in 1675, the Pioneer period in 1818, the Civil War period in 1860, and the period of to-day.

The production had its beginning with wierd Indian music by the 343d Infantry Band, the Illini Indians entering and occupying the lands of the State. Following this realistic introduction came the other events in Illinois history strikingly brought out, including Father Hennepin, LaSalle, Tonti, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, representation of General Grant and other men prominent in the history of the State.

The final scene in the pageant was symbolic of the World War, in which Columbia calls upon the wealth, mercy and men of her nation to exhibit the true spirit of humanity. The pageant at Rockford reflected the highest credit upon all who had it in charge and called forth praise from the vast multitude who witnessed it.

At Anna.

People were present from many Southern Illinois counties at Anna on the Fourth of July, where an Illinois Centennial masque was given. Over three hundred people were in the cast and nearly six thousand people witnessed the presentation. The program was opened by the reading of the Independence Day message of President Wilson. No effort had been spared to make the Anna pageant a credit to Southern Illinois, and in magnitude and splendor it takes high rank with the other celebrations held throughout the State. Miss Dorothy E. A. Rundel, of Harvey, was the director for this pageant.

At Hoopeston.

The Centennial celebration at Hoopeston proved to be the biggest event of its kind in the town's history. The Hoopeston Chronicle, in speaking of the celebration, declared: "The combination of the State Centennial and the great war created more interest in the Fourth of July celebration than ever before, and there were more people present, a better entertainment was given, and the people were better satisfied than ever before, and there were no fireworks."

There was an industrial and historical parade in the morning and an historical pageant in the afternoon under the direction of Miss Edith Mann. The procession was over a mile long and contained a number of attractively designed floats. In addition to the parade and pageant, patriotic addresses were given in connection with the afternoon and evening program. Adjutant General Frank Dickson made the principal address in the afternoon.

At Carthage.

Carthage staged a successful Centennial pageant on the Carthage College campus. The pageant was in six episodes, as follows:

Episode No. I. The Masque of the Elements.
Episode No. II. Indians.
Episode No. III. George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia.
Episode No. IV. The Mormons—a tableau—1846.
Episode No. V. Freeport Debate, 1858.
Episode No. VI. Illinois answers Columbia's call.

All of the episodes were well portrayed by an excellent cast of more than three hundred persons. Press reports speak most highly of the Freeport Debate episode, stating that it was elaborately given, with the men and women in ante-bellum costumes supporting the two candidates, Lincoln and Douglas, which gave the scene a spritely interest.

The pageant was given as a Red Cross benefit. The expenses were $40 and the net proceeds for the Red Cross $80.

Other Celebrations.

Beardstown, Cass County; Newport Township, in Lake County; Lincoln, in Logan County; Elgin, in Kane County; Decatur, in Macon County, are among the other cities in Illinois which had Centennial programs in connection with the Fourth of July celebration. In several of these cities the Centennial celebration was planned so that the proceeds would be devoted to the benefit of the Red Cross.

Among other counties to announce the dates of their Centennial celebrations recently are Woodford County, whose Centennial organization is planning for an elaborate observance at Metamora on August 22, and Liberty, in Adams County, where a pretentious program has been advertised for August 8. The Centennial program at Liberty will also commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of an annual picnic celebration which has been held at this place, which is usually attended by between four and five thousand persons.

Lincoln and Douglas Statues.

THE bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Andrew O'Connor of Worcester, Massachusetts, was delivered in Springfield on July 16 and has been set up in preparation for the dedication, which will take place on October 5. The statue of Stephen A. Douglas, by Gilbert P. Riswold, also has been delivered and the foundation for it is being erected.

The Lincoln statue stands on an elaborate pedestal which has been erected at the Capitol Avenue entrance of the State Capitol. The background of the figure is a huge slab of light granite, upon the back of which is carved Lincoln's farewell address to the citizens of Springfield as he took the train for Washington. The Department of Public Works and Buildings, the State Art Commission, and Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson agreed that the Riswold statue of Douglas should be erected on the left hand and to the north of the Lincoln statue.

The statue of Menard, which stands on this spot, will be moved to a position south of the Lincoln statue for the present. Eventually it is the intention to erect a satue of Ulysses S. Grant on this spot and possibly to locate the Menard statute in the grounds of the new Centennial Memorial building, which is to be constructed south of the Capitol.

It is the hope of the Centennial Commission that President Wilson will be here to attend the unveiling of the statues of Lincoln and Douglas and the laying of the corner stone of the Centennial building in October. The President has given assurances that he will come unless some unexpected international complication keeps him in Washington.

CELEBRATION AT OLD SALEM.

The Old Salem Lincoln League has completed all its plans for the celebration on New Salem Hill, near Petersburg, on August 16. The League has located the sites of the principal buildings in the town made famous by the residence there of Lincoln in his early manhood, and logs have been cut for the reconstruction of most of the buildings. The reconstructed buildings will include the Rutledge Inn, where Lincoln boarded and where he met Ann Rutledge; the Lincoln & Berry store, and a large number of the other houses closely associated with Lincoln's day. The pageant representing life at New Salem as it was in Lincoln's day, will be given with these buildings and the reconstructed road through the village as a background.

To Illinois.

A CENTENNIAL ODE.

[By Luzetta Ruble Sanders,
Canton, Illinois.]

[Note by Editor—This Ode, one of the best of the many furnished the Commission, is published as an expression of the fine Centennial Spirit pervading Illinois during this Centennial year.]

I.

O Illinois, dear Illinois,
Our mother, thou, brave Pioneer!
Thy great birthday we keep with joy,
We've all come home to thee this year.

II.

Once more oh, let us feel the thrill
Of tales of those long vanished days,
When savage red men roamed at will,
And white men feared the forest maze;
Of deeds of daring, now long famed;
Of those Illini, "perfect men"—
The mighty tribe for whom thou'rt named—
We'd hear the story all again.
The "perfect men"—how high the mark
The red men for thy children set.
These fiery letters in the dark
They blazoned, lest we should forget.

III.

Thy pioneer home life we'd see,
How warm the welcome was, indeed,
Like thy own prairies, broad and free,
To men of every name and creed!
There came, unheeding gain or loss,
Marquette and Hennepin, how brave!
In pathless waste to lift the cross,
The Indians to bless and save.
And others—Tonti, Joliet,
The great LaSalle, intrepid, bold—
We've heard it all, and yet
The moving story ne'er grows old.

IV.

George Rogers Clark, of him we'd hear,
The one we children loved the best,
The great Virginian without fear,
Who grandly won the great Northwest.
'Twas he, discerning all 'twould mean,
From England dared to set thee free.
A valiant band with purpose keen
He leads—a man of action he—
Through swirling flood those heroes go,
Half-armed, and numbered by the tens;
Before them fall, with scarce a blow,
Kaskaskia and old Vincennes.
How Clark pulled England's standard down—
'Tis better than romance to read—
For starry flag each fort to crown,
O wonderful and glorious deed!
While swell the waves of grasses tall,
To greet the flag of freedom's light;
In answering cadence rise and fall,
The billowy folds of the banner bright.
The stars and stripes now floated free,
As far as Mississippi's tide;
The flag of commonwealths to be,
Kept loving watch o'er prairies wide.

V.

Thy early home—the broad domain,
For thee thy sturdy sons had cleared.
Tell, how among that noble train,
In time, Nathaniel Pope appeared.
'Twas he, who with prophetic view,
Beholding mighty things in store,
Stayed not, till wider boundaries grew;
And Michigan now bathes thy shore.

VI.

Pray tell us how thy life began
Mid states half-slave, half-free, the best;
Behold, in the Creator's plan,
A white star in the glorious West.
Then would we hear how men once sought,
By slavery's stain to dim the light;
How Coles, undaunted, bravely fought;
Through him, the star was kept all white.
Explain once more just what it meant,
That crucial time, to keep thee free—
The part it had—the great event
That shaped a nation's destiny.

VII.

In darkest hour, the nation's life
At stake, in time of direst need,
With house divided, plunged in strife,
Thy brave sons gave their all indeed.
Show how thy Lincoln came, that he
Might save for men, all things of worth.
He wrought, and lo! Democracy
Did then not "perish from the earth".
Thine eye doth light, thy face doth shine—
Revered and praised by countless throngs—
O great and wondrous truth, he's thine!
Yet "to the ages he belongs".

VIII.

O speak another magic word:
'Tis "Grant", which tells of battles won.
His name with Lincoln's must be heard.
And proud art thou of thy great son.
Of Grant, the grim, determined Chief;
The years do but his fame increase.
With deeds how great, with words how brief,
He "fought it out"—the way to peace.

IX.

Of brilliant, gifted Douglas tell.
How men to him their homage paid;
His eloquence, a magic spell,
The list'ning thousands held and swayed.
With power to see beyond the years,
Great service gave thy statesman son;
With foresight, year, above his peers—
Foresight in issues—all save one.
Yet for the Union did he plead
With all his eloquence; e'en more,
To Lincoln true, in word and deed
Was he—aye loyal to the core.

X.

From past, to present we are drawn.
Still art thou queen within thy home;
The rude log cabin now is gone;
Instead, is palace, hall, and dome.
With sculpture, art, and wealth to bless,
Our mother, gathered home once more,
We bow before thee, and confess
That dangers threaten, tempting sore.
We fear that, in this life intense,
Well versed in civilization's ways,
We miss the homespun common sense
Of sturdy, old log cabin days.

XI.

And other dangers lurk within—
Thy children sordid ways may choose,
And all the glittering baubles win,
The while, real things of worth they lose
A danger comes, unknown before;
The dreaded foe is o'er the sea—
Across the sea—yet at our door
To take our sons—Ah, can it be?
Need we baptism of fire, to burn
From out our souls the clinging dross,
That we may rightly now discern,
What is our gain, and what is loss?

XII.

Our mother, at this sacred time.
All with thy spirit great, imbue;
Unto thy children's deed sublime,
And glorious past, we would be true!
In other days, a nation's weal
In thy proud hands was laid;
And now, through us, oh let us feel
The haughty foe shall yet be stayed.
And in a coming, glorious hour,
The hosts of darkness backward hurled,
May thine, e'en be the wondrous power,
To save a torn and bleeding world!

The Chicago Celebration.

THROUGH the cooperation of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the State Council of Defense, a great patriotic and Centennial celebration will be held in Chicago some time early in October. The definite date has not yet been fixed. The details for the celebration are being worked out by the State Council of Defense and the Centennial Commission.

It is the intention to make the observance an inspiration to future endeavor. This is in harmony with Governor Lowden's proclamations on the Centennial, in all of which he has urged that the Centennial shall be used as an opportunity for renewing our courage by recalling the achievements of our first hundred years.

A great many local celebrations have been held in Chicago and others will be held during the year. In many school centers and recreation centers "The Masque of Illinois" and the "Six Little Plays" by Wallace Rice, pageant writer for the Centennial Commission, have been given and a large number of programs touching on the Centennial or devoted entirely to it have been featured in every section of the city. The Centennial idea has permeated Chicago, as it has the down-State.

However, it is the desire of the Council of Defense, the Centennial Commission, and many other patriotic organizations to have a great central celebration, which will arouse the entire people to the significance of Centennial Year.

It is for this reason that the Council of Defense and the Centennial Commission have decided to cooperate in this central celebration.

Council of Defense to Help.

THE Woman's Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, seeing the opportunity in arousing community and patriotic enthusiasm, has undertaken the task of securing the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, in every county in the State. Mrs. Alice Manning Dickey of Chicago has been appointed chairman of the committee which has this matter in hand. Her committee has taken hold of the campaign in earnest and results already are being obtained. Mr. Frederick Bruegger, pageant master of the Centennial Commission, is working in cooperation with the committee.

In a report submitted to the Centennial Commission by Mrs. Dickey on July 15 she stated that already twenty-two county chairmen have responded to the plea that pageants be presented and have selected towns in their counties as places at which a pageant should be given. The pageant committees have been appointed in Adams County and Whiteside County, and organization for presentation of pageants will be made in other counties very rapidly. Adams County has taken up the proposition enthusiastically and proposes to interest every township in the county in it.

Kaskaskia Celebration.

THE pilgrimage of Governor Frank O. Lowden, other State officers, and the Illinois Centennial Commission to Kaskaskia on July 4 stands out as one of the striking features of the Centennial celebration. The day was crowded with interest, and all who attended felt well repaid for the time spent in this observance in honor of the first capital of the State.

The official party left Springfield in a special Pullman car early on the morning of July 4 and arrived in Chester at noon. Under the direction of the Randolph County Centennial Committee, elaborate arrangements had been made for the celebration in Chester. A parade was held during the morning, a great mass meeting during the afternoon and "The Masque of Illinois" was given in the evening.

At 1:30 o'clock the official party went to the mass meeting in the high school grounds. At this meeting, which was presided over by Judge A. E. Crisler, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Centennial celebration, read the Declaration of Independence; Wallace Rice, pageant writer of the Centennial Commission, read his original poem, "The Freeing of Illinois," and Governor Lowden spoke. Fifteen thousand people were present and this enormous crowd, the largest ever seen in Chester, were thrilled by the Governor's patriotic and inspiring address.

Immediately after the Governor's address the official party went to Evergreen cemetery, where, in a simple ceremony, the Governor placed a wreath of flowers upon the tomb of Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of the State. In placing the wreath, Governor Lowden said: "It is a great privilege to be able to bring this wreath to the tomb of the first Governor of Illinois. May we not indulge the hope that the new century, just opening, may redound as greatly to the credit of Illinois as the century which Governor Shadrach Bond inaugurated."

The party then immediately drove to Fort Gage, where, on a platform overlooking the old cemetery in which the dead of Kaskaskia are buried, and the site of old Kaskaskia itself, a brief program was given. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the State Centennial Commission, presided. Bishop Althoff of Belleville delivered the invocation. Mrs. Gary Westenberger sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Frederick Bruegger read Mr. Rice's ode to Kaskaskia, and Governor Lowden spoke briefly.

The party then took the train and returned to Springfield.

Address at Chester.

In his address at Chester the Governor said:

It is indeed fitting that one of the great celebrations of this centennial year should be held in Randolph County, for here we are nearer the beginnings of Illinois, the real beginnings of Illinois, than we could be at any other spot within our boundaries.

Within a very short distance from here were old Kaskaskia and Fort Gage; a little farther were Prairie du Rocher and Fort Chartres, and so here more than any other place within the State, memories sweep in from our earliest years.

It is indeed a very notable fact that for almost one hundred years within this county there was transplanted a bit of old France, and that old bit lived in peace and happiness and security with a wilderness all about it. It is almost impossible to explain the fact that here for one hundred years was a civilization when the savages roamed the woods and prairies on every hand. So to-day the Centennial Commission planned wisely when it planned to have this celebration here.

During all those earliest years the accounts that come to us make those days rich in romance. Little Kaskaskia, insignificant if measured by the number of its inhabitants, had life that gave color and hope to all this western land. When at the close of the French and Indian war Kaskaskia became a part of the British soil and the Fleur de Lis was hauled down that the Cross of St. George might be run up in its place, the character of the town changed but little. The French remained; their old mode of life remained, as the records in your courthouse here disclose. For a few years Kaskaskia was nominally under French rule, but in fact the life of the city changed hardly at all.

It is just one hundred and forty years ago to-day that that little army of which Mr. Rice has written so beautifully, came upon the scene; an army smaller than an infantry regiment; smaller in fact than even a battalion of an infantry regiment of to-day,—recruited largely in Virginia, and sailing down the Ohio, disembarked at Fort Massac on our southern boundary. The original purpose was to sail down to the mouth of the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia by your own present site of Chester. In order, however, to surprise the enemy, George Rogers Clark disembarked

his force at Fort Massac, marched through the storms, through the woods and over the prairies until on July 4, 1778, he reached the environs of that old town. There he divided his army into two parts, one of which he sent into the streets of the town, the other, which he commanded in person, went to take Fort Gage, which contained, as you know, the garrison for the protection of the territory in this vicinity. Both parties were successful and again the sovereignty of Kaskaskia changed. The flag of England came down and the Stars and Stripes were run up in its place. (Applause).

Thus it happened that that little expedition, smaller in numbers I have said than a single battalion of a modern infantry regiment, conquered for the United States, a vast empire; an empire larger than the territory over which the armies of the civilized world have been raging during the last four years, because after the fall of Kaskaskia it was made possible for him to go on farther up and seize Vincennes, and in that way this vast Northwest was added first to the Domain of Virginia, afterwards to the Territory of the United States.

We are indeed on historic ground. I never come to Chester that I do not feel under the spell of those early days as I cannot feel anywhere else within our borders. Upon this great bluff whereon we stand to-day, you have a view across the Father of Waters, and over the fields on the other shore you have sweeping in from every side the memories of more than two hundred years of civilization. I never come here that I do not resolve that at some time in my life I will come and spend a few days; I want to come here and examine at leisure the priceless records which are contained within your vaults in your courthouse, and to study anew and to dream over the early beginnings of what I believe to be the greatest State in the entire union of Sates. (Applause).

So, my friends, it is not only fitting that we should be here to-day, it is not only doubly fitting that we should have selected our natal day for this celebration, but it is peculiarly appropriate that we should be gathered here in territory above which have floated at different times, not only the Stars and Stripes, but also the English Flag and the French Flag, because those three flags to-day are flying side by side on the greatest battle line of history, facing a common foe, a foe not only of the three countries which those flags symbolize, but a foe to all mankind, a foe to civilization everywhere the wide world round. (Applause).

When this war commenced there were many of our people who could not understand all that it meant. There were those among us who said, "The war is three thousand miles away", and so it seemed at that time. We who loved peace, who have become accustomed to peace, could hardly believe that a nation in this twentieth century of the Christian era would start out to conquer the world, would set out to terrorize the world with practices of frightfulness such as the world had never seen; but as we followed the armies of the Central Empires across the Belgian frontier, we found that they had been frankly telling the truth when they taught for a half a century that nations are above the moral law, and that no ethical consideration binds them to their plighted word. They had solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, and yet, referring to the treaty in which they made that guarantee as but a scrap of paper, their hosts swept across upon the people of poor little unoffending Belgium. Then we began to see that a nation that had set out upon this career of conquest, threatened us, our independence, our security, as it threatened all the rest of the world. This war, "three thousand miles away!" I want to tell you my friends, from the bottom of my heart, I believe this war is nearer to our hearts and our hearthstones than any war in all our past. (Applause).

We have had great wars before. There are those here to-day who wear the little bronze button that signifies another great war that we in this country had fought. I want to tell you that dark as were the days during the early part of that war, that there was never a moment when it meant as much to the people of this land as this war which is raging around the world to-day. Because, at that time, no matter which side had won there would have been some kind of a country left for the people of the North as of the South. We of the North believed that that country, if we had lost, would have been fragmentary and incomplete. We know that it would have fallen far short of its glorious destiny, but there would have been some country left which we could have called our own. There would have been some part of this continent above which would have floated the American Flag, some place where we could have found a home; but if this war in which we are engaged to-day should go against us, which God forbid, we will not even have a fragment of a country left, because every foot of our land will be under the iron heel of Prussian military despotism forever more so far as man can see. There will be no place we can call our home. There will be no room in all the sky for the American flag, or for any other banner of liberty, because this war is the final battle between the powers of autocracy on the one hand, and the powers of self-government on the other. That is not a new battle. It has raged in all the centuries at some place or another. It is the old war between the God-given right of man to rule himself or the divine right of kings, so-called, to impose slavery upon all the world. It is the old battle. Heretofore that battle has been limited to one land, to one scene of action, to one theater of war; but to-day all the nations of the globe are involved. That battle is flaming all about the world. Upon the one hand are those forces which believe that mankind is incapable of governing itself; upon the other all the forces which have faith in the worthiness, in the dignity, in the ability of man everywhere to captain his own soul. (Applause).

When this war is over all the earth will be one thing or the other. All the world will be free, or all the world will rest beneath the power of the cannon and the sword for at least a thousand years. That is the issue which is involved in this struggle, and that is why, on this Fourth of July people are gathering as they have never gathered before on our National birthday to read again the mighty truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, and to resolve anew that at whatever cost of men or money, we will carry on this war for democracy, for humanity, for civilization, aye, for religion, until we shall have driven forever the black flag which Prussian autocracy has run up, from the sky of all the world. (Applause.)

The fourth of July in the past has been our national holiday; to-day it is an international holiday. In England wherever the Cross of St. George flies, along side of it are the Stars and Stripes, and men over there are celebrating for the first time that event which lost England her colonies. I want to remind you that it is not as inappropriate as it might seem for England to join with us in our Fourth of July celebration, because England was not a unit in its war with us. The greatest souls of England,—Burke, Pitt, Fox, all of their greatest men were with the colonies—with the colonies openly in that war. They too were fighting in the Parliament of England

against George the Third for their own liberties, and our triumph was really the triumph of the people of England. We won not only our own independence, but we helped the liberty-loving portion of the British population to enlarge their own freedom, and the divine right of kings was buried forever in the grave with George the Third. To-day England is as great a democracy, England gives the same privileges to her children that we give to ours.

It is fitting, very fitting, that in Paris also they are celebrating our Fourth of July, not only because of long friendship, but because of the views of her people now and our people now. Away back in those days which followed the solemn event which Senator Magill has brought so clearly to your minds to-day, France, then it is true a monarchy, sent Lafayette to our shores to assist us to win our liberties, and who can tell but for the assistance of the French soldiers and sailors, what the result of our Revolutionary War would have been.

Not only did that help us to win our liberties, it helped France again to win hers. The Lilies of France which Lafayette brought across the seas, which represented the Bourbon dynasty, were followed in a few years by the French Tri-color, and that banner speaks of the equal rights of mankind just as eloquently as does our own, or as does the modern Cross of St. George.

Our Revolution, therefore, not only brought independence to America, but under its indirect influence it helped the great liberty loving statesmen of England to become masters of her future. It enabled France to throw off its tyranny and to erect in its stead a republic. As these three flags have floated, one after another above old Fort Gage, a few miles from your door, so they have influenced one another from the dawning of our history, until to-day all three, representing the God given inalienable rights of man as against the spurious divine right of kings, have a right, standing for the same great things, to float side by side on the Western Front. (Loud Applause.)

You of Randolph County, you for one hundred and forty years—an even one hundred and forty years, have lived secure and free and independent underneath the Stars and Stripes, so I can understand the sacrifices which you are making. I can understand the spirit of this meeting, because you know that now the final assault upon the independence and upon the supremacy of that flag is being made along the most stupendous battle fronts of history. Oh, my friends, nothing matters unless we win this war. I can't understand, to save my life, how people can at this time give any thought to any consideration of all the future beyond the winning of this war. (Applause).

If we do not win it, the future matters not to any of us. If we should lose, if we should come under the domination of the Imperial Court at Berlin, then I say, and I say with all soberness, that the only Americans to be envied are those who are filling foreign graves and who have given up their lives that our country may live. (Applause). Rather, infinitely rather, should any man who loves his wife or child—prefer to sleep among the flowers of Flanders or France than to survive this war unless we shall win a victory before its end. (Applause).

I have seen a lot of your boys; I have seen boys from all over the State, because it has been a part of my duty to visit the camps where Illinois boys are stationed. I have seen the wonderful improvement that those boys have made, from week to week. As I have looked into their clear eyes and upstanding figures I have felt a thrill of pride in Illinois I had not known before, because I want to tell you that your honor and your future are safe in the hands of those young men. (Loud Applause). If you could only see them as I have seen them you would have no feeling of surprise at the news which comes from that portion of the battle front held by American soldiers. Our men fight not only with their brawn, but they fight with their brains. They fight in the knowledge that they are fighting for the dearest things in all the world; and that makes an army invincible when brute force fails. (Applause).

I want also to say to the mothers, because the mothers always have the hardest part, that you need have no fear for your boys. They go proudly, they go happily; they know that even though they fall their life will be more rounded and complete, will be a finer life in every way than though in piping times of peace they had lived a half a century more.

You need not fear for the conduct of those boys, I want to tell the mothers. The other day I received a paper published by our expeditionary forces in France, and found that the main item of interest in the life of our soldiers at the front to-day is adopting some little orphan boy or girl of some patriot who has given up his life for liberty. (Applause). Different companies, different individuals are saving from their salary in order that they may raise a fund to take care of these little boys and girls of sacred France. When your boys are thinking about the orphan children of our Allies, they are not going to do anything to disgrace you in their conduct in any way. I want to tell you they are safe.

We won't have as many young men when this war is over, but we will have a finer lot of young men than we have ever had in our past.

Just one other thought, then I am going to close. You know, things were not going very well with us before the war. We were getting to be a very selfish people; we were thinking of material things only. Discipline was breaking down everywhere, breaking down in the home, in the school and in the church, aye! and in the Nation. We were getting to look upon our citizenship as of no special value; we were coming to regard it as something which imposed duties upon the country toward us, and no duties upon us towards our country. We were becoming very fond of the flesh-pots. The old idea of your brotherhood which your fathers and forefathers in the days of old Fort Gage knew so well was in some way slipping away from us. The old ideas of neighborliness which we knew when the country was newer were disappearing. We were living within ourselves too much. The Master's definition of who are neighbors had entirely escaped us so far as our practice went. Maybe this war was needed. At any rate I see a new light shinging in the eyes of the men and women, aye! and the boys and the girls of to-day that I have not seen for years. We were thinking too much of the things that you touch and handle and too little of the spiritual things of the world, and now that we are engaged in a conflict in which the material threatens to overwhelm all the spiritual forces of the universe, we are having a revival in our hearts and minds of the old ideals which our fathers and our mothers taught us and believed. When this War is over I have the faith to believe with all my heart that we are going to have a better country and a better civilization than we have had in all our past. I believe that under the providence of God we shall not have made these sacrifices in vain. I believe, just as I know that victory must finally come to our armies because there is still a God in the Heavens, so do I believe with equal faith that when the war is over we are going to have a better world than we have had in all the past.

To you people of this historic old county, one of the few above which have floated in succession these three great flags of democracy, to you, who are the favored above most of the people of your State, I think I can say, Illinois, which is just closing a century of glorious history in this centennial year here, and in the first years of her second century, is going to be worthy of her historic past. I thank you. (Loud applause).

Address at Fort Gage.

The Governor's address at Fort Gage was particularly striking. He spoke as follows:

This is indeed historic ground on which we stand. While the main exercises of the day were held at Chester, it is exceedingly appropriate that we should pause here long enough on this beautiful afternoon to pay our little tribute to the pioneers of Kaskaskia in this great American bottom.

It is difficult for us of Illinois to realize that our written history extends so far back. It is hard for us to realize that long before George Washington was born we had a civilized and well ordered and happy and a joyous community within our border, and yet, that is the fact. It is difficult for us to realize the heroism of the men who founded these first towns and villages in Illinois,—Joliet, Marquette, LaSalle and Tonti. In fact, there never has been a braver, a more heroic, nor a more unselfish band of pioneers than the pioneers with which we connect Illinois' earliest history.

The motive of the first was to bring the blessings of Christianity to the savages who then inhabited Illinois, and just as in those far off days, more than two hundred years ago, the motive of the first visitors to Kaskaskia was humane, unselfish and for the benefit of others, so it is fitting that at this time we should celebrate their virtues when their descendants,—those who are worthy of their great heritage are engaged again in a war, not for themselves, but for others, and it is in the spirit of Father Marquette, of Joliet, of LaSalle, of Tonti, and of many others I might name that more than a million of our men to-day are across the seas fighting under the allied banners of the three lands who have at one time or another held jurisdiction over old Kaskaskia.

It is a great story as well as a beautiful one. I like to think of the long ago days when life was bright and full and free in Kaskaskia. I like to think of that visit of LaFayette when he came up the river and disembarked at Kaskaskia, and when he was met by a son of his old friend and comrade, Alexander Hamilton, who had been sent by the Governor of the State to give welcome to the old friend of his father. I like to think of the hours that he spent here, and one of the most delightful stories in all our annals is the story that the writers of that time give to LaFayette's visit.

And so the romance that shines in Illinois history more largely centers about this spot whereon we stand to-day than any other spot within the borders of our State. And as we to-day are celebrating the close of one glorious century of statehood in Illinois, let us have the confidence that with the aid of our boys across the sea, we are going to conquer the perils that beset us and embark upon another century of equal glory and of equal usefulness to the world. I thank you. (Applause).

Illinois Centennial Half Dollar.

SINCE the passage of the bill by Congress authorizing the coinage of one hundred thousand half dollars to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union, every effort has been made to expedite the carrying out of this plan. The bill provides that the design for this special half dollar shall be selected by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The matter was referred by the authorities at Washington to the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The Superintendent of the Mint expressed a willingness to receive suggestions, and accordingly Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Illinois Centennial Celebration, was authorized by the Centennial Commission to go to Philadelphia and confer with the authorities there regarding the designs for this special coin.

As a result of Mr. Magill's conference with the superintendent and Chief Engraver of the United States Mint, it was agreed that the coin should have the head of Lincoln on the obverse side and the seal of Illinois on the reverse side, with the inscription, "Centennial of the State of Illinois, 1818–1918."

The Chief Engraver of the Mint, has prepared the models from which the dies will be made, and assurance has been given that the coins will be completed by the middle of August.

It is planned to distribute these coins to the County Centennial Committees of the State at their par value, in proportion to population, and that they shall be sold at one dollar each, the profit to be used to promote county Centennial celebrations, or if a satisfactory county celebration has already been held, then the proceeds to be devoted to some approved war relief. In accordance with the provisions of the bill, the coins are legal tender for their face value and are subject to the regulations and privileges of the regular United States coin.

As soon as these coins are received arrangements will be made by the Director for their distribution.

Schools to Resume Giving Pageants.

PUBLIC schools in every section of Illinois took an active interest in the presentation of the Centennial pageant, the masques and little plays during last spring. Owing to the press of other duties, however, many schools which wished to give Centennial programs found it impossible to devote sufficient time to them. These, almost without exception, will hold celebrations early in the new school year, either in September or October.

Children of France.

On October 13 the Chicago schools are preparing for a great celebration, which will include every school center in Chicago. This will be the most elaborate celebration of any event ever attempted by the Chicago schools. The plans are being worked out by E. E. Cole, first assistant superintendent of schools.

In many of the recreation centers of Chicago the six little plays are being given this summer. They have been found very attractive to both children and parents and they lend themselves to just this sort of use. Accompanying this article are photographs of two of the six little plays, "The Children of France" and "The Children of the Illini," as they were

Children of the Illini.

staged by Theodore J. Smergalski, superintendent of recreation centers. The costuming is accurate and the stage effect is very good. All of the plays were given under Mr. Smergalski's direction.

Many public and parochial schools throughout the State have given these little plays with marked success.

Kaskaskia: An Ode.

[By Wallace Rice.]

[Read at Fort Gage, Randolph County, July 4, 1918.]

How weak, how futile, seem mere words today
When every swing of Fate's great pendulum
Beats to the roar of giant guns 'neath grey
Astonished heavens thunderous and grum!
How idle, words, when hour by hour such deeds
Of courage and self-sacrifice cry out
As draw our wondering tears, and throbs and bleeds
The Nation's spirit in our warriors' shout!
Along the seas, where coward murderers hide,
Our sailors steadfastly keep open path;
On desperate miles our soldiers constant bide,
The instruments of God's Eternal Wrath;
And we speak words! Yet they are words of cheer.
Beyond, tho' ruined now and desolate,
Sleeps old Kaskaskia, and we shall hear
Of destiny thro' this evangel of our State.

The urgent Mississippi round her rolls
Adown this Valley of a Continent.
Herein today how many a million souls
Are reaping generous harvests of content!
The gift of summer sun and rippling flow
Thro' fruitful hours of free men's willing toil,
The comfort of the world is in this glow
From league on league of fructifying soil.
See how the emerald plumes of corn unfold
Bring in their satisfying sheen and swing.
Forthgrowing fair from tiny grains of gold
In nature's miracle of bourgeoning;
But yonder was a greater marvel wrought
By friendliness and spiritual health
Where honor, chivalry, and truth were taught
And lived by the forefathers of our Commonwealth

Look up and down our Valley's visioning;
Gaze east and west with comprehending eyes!
Northward our inland waters lilt and sing;
And south the Gulf is blue 'neath tropic skies;
Far to the east vast mountain ranges stay
The Valley; toward the sunset its arrest
Is on the snow-clad peaks a world away:
How glorious a growth is here, how blest!
On multitudinous plains between, which smile
Upon the affluents of the river there,
The hopes of all the world have domicile:
Men for its war-hosts, bread to lighten care.
A score of States now rise, of queenly mien,
Sacredly sworn to do their utmost deed.
For Liberty—from Illinois' demesne
Arise, for on yon isle was sown their single seed.

In kindliness, to dull the edge of war,
Kaskaskia was born beside the stream.
Athwart the terrors these broad prairies bore
The Cross sent thence its mild compelling gleam.
There, first in all this Valley, on those leas
Our race found resting place for wandering feet.
Worshipped our God and published His decrees
Thro' lengthening years, and peace was lasting, sweet
There lay the city, now in ruin laid
And all its beauty fled and far away,
Wherein the Valley saw the prelude played
To its tremendous drama. Tho' astray,
The world comes back to confidence in God
And Man, finding here inspiration sure
For faith renewed while passing 'neath His rod,
Leaving our heavenly hope and human trust secure.

The fathers of our Illinois lie here
Beside us, gratefully remembered still.
High their devotion, free their hearts from fear,
Earnest their wish to know and keep God's Will.
Homely their virtues, arduous their hours
Of labor, but its fruits and flowers were theirs;
Greed and injustice and a despot's powers
Theirs to despise, and heard their simple prayers.
For poverty they knew devoid of dread despair.
Concordant spirits touching happiness.
With little mirths and gayeties to share
In freedom from the greater world's distress.

Give them all honor! Far from their own land
Their profitable lives on history's page
They wrote without repining, and shall stand
Blessed thro' all time by us who hold their heritage.

Romance shone here in many a deed and name.
LaSalle and Tonti o'er those waters wend,
Discoverer and statesman crowned by fame,
Not least because he won so true a friend.
Then Seventeen Hundred dawned. Good Pere Marest
Rose with it. This was centuries ago.
The Illini flock hitherward to pray,
Hearing The Word, and safe from every foe.
A pleasant scene it was, now worn so bare:
The virgin forest virgin prairie met
Below, with swaying trees in summer air
And fragrant flowers in tossing grasses set;
With nuts and fruits and berries ruby bright,
The bison and his herds, the elk and deer,
Carolling birds—'twas peace with plenty dight,
An earthly paradise upon a far frontier.

The thirst for gold, the search for sudden gain,
The Mississippi Bubble and its lures,
Hunger for empire, and old Slavery's pain,
Here frowned, here passed, where Time alone endures.
Hereby the royal walls of Fort de Chartres
Set forth the slender stage whereon we see
Reflected ray by glittering ray the part
The Sun-King played of radiant majesty.
Thence D'Artaguette his piteous army leads,
De Villier goes to conquer Washington;
And Braddock falls, what time Kaskaskia speeds
Her silvery lance toward the rising sun.
Then, then at last the fluttering flag of France
Falls, as may sink the day adown the west,
And gone our Golden Age and old romance,
To rise in this new morning with new meaning dressed.

How distant seems today the gleeful France
That danced so long ago to melodies
Upon yon sward, as tho' fond circumstance
Found in this newer West Hesperides!
Yet golden lilies here our hearts rejoice,
Smiling to azure heavens as of yore,
And wistfully reechoes here the voice
Of the unconquered France whom we adore,
Our Mother still, else were we motherless.
Here o'er an empire ruled her brave and fair;
A jewel in a jocund wilderness
Their capital—yon village now laid bare.
A promise was it, and a Providence,
With every memory ringing sound and true.
How loyally and with what reverence
This venerable fealty we here renew

A while, a little while, old Britain comes
A conqueror here and floats her bannered flame
Until Virginia rolls victorious drums
As "Liberty!" her frontiersmen proclaim!
The Northwest here is made American
Forever, as Fate thunders slowly on;
Tho' only now discerned the Almighty's Plan
Enfolded in these ages we thought gone:
Dead is the day when Tyranny and Hate
Can Britain and her free descendants part
Or France from England hold—how brave the Fate
Uniting as one country with one heart
The untainted origins of Illinois!
The tyrants on the Thames and by the Seine
Time's slow inevitable hands destroy,
And there, as here, today the sovran people reign.

Here, on this distant and secluded sod—
In little, purposes the greatest run—
We see the everlasting arm of God
Guarding the empires that lost here, and won.
Virginia's word, the war-cry of the free,
"Thus ever unto tyrants!" trumpets far
Across the seas to herald Victory.
And eyes war-weary glimpse the morning star.
To thrust a maddened monster to his knee,
Her swift blade drawn and scabbard thrown away
Staunchly beside us battles Italy.
Who gave us Tonti in our dawn of day.
And we, to whom our Illinois is dear,
Hail all these ancient friends with newer pride
In the Great Cause that casteth out all fear,
Our God's Eternal Cause in Freedom's glorified.

The Centennial Memorial Building.

A GREAT lasting monument of the Centennial will be the State Centennial building, the corner stone of which is to be laid during the first week in October. Plans for the building and for a future building program covering a period of many years have been approved by the Department of Public Works and Buildings and by the State Centennial Building Commission, which is composed of Governor Frank O. Lowden, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, Speaker David E. Shanahan, Thomas Rinaker of Carlinville, and Edward W. Payne of Springfield.

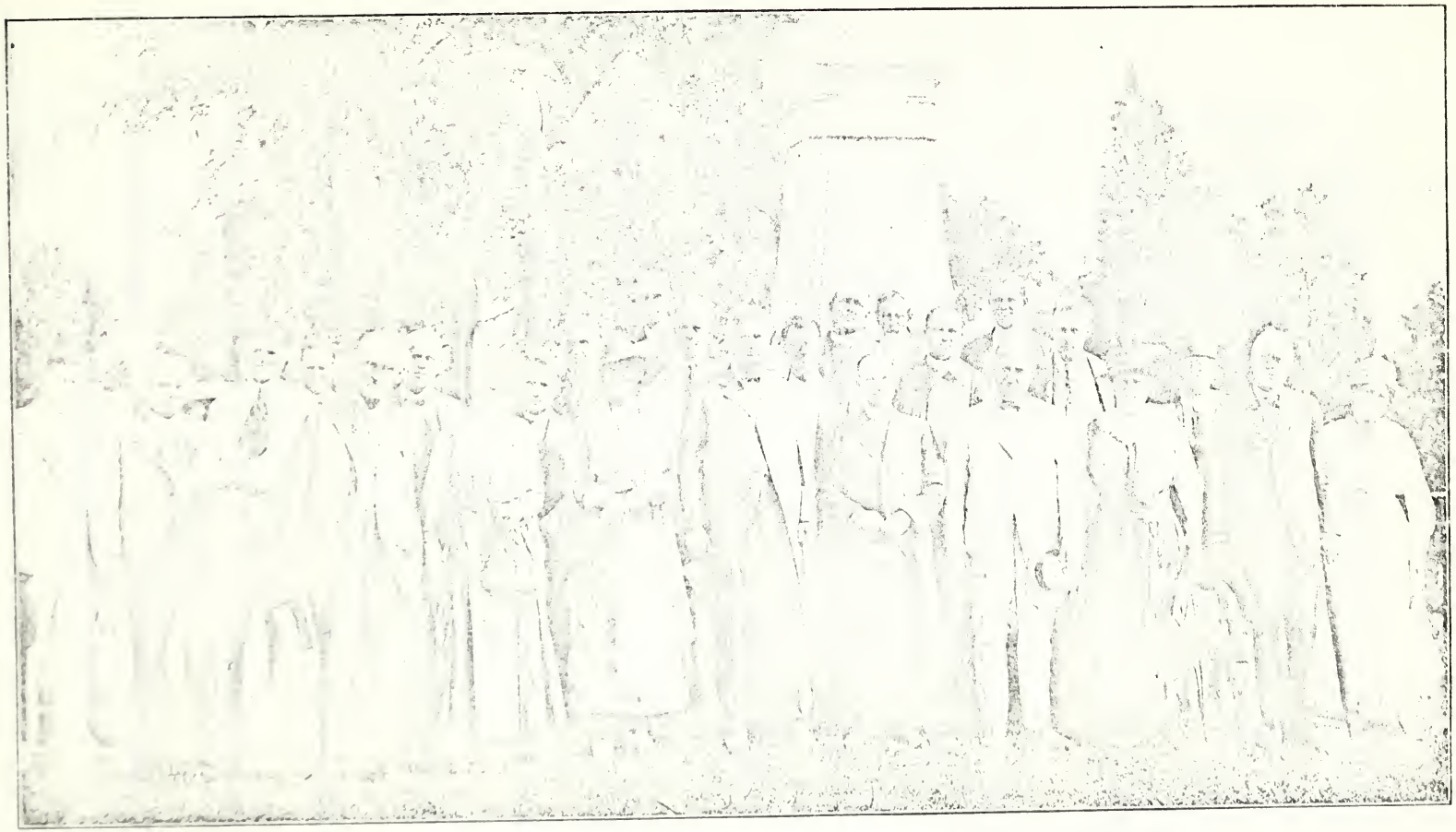
The new building is to stand in the northeast corner of the grounds purchased for it south of the Capitol. It will be connected with the Capitol by a long colonnade, extending from the east entrance of the Capitol. The building combines the memorial effect with the utilitarian office building. In the front there will be three high stories, merging into five stories in the rear, which will be devoted to offices. There will be room in the memorial section for the libraries, the museums, halls of fame, memorial rooms, etc.

The projected building plan for the future provides for the construction of another building on the northwest section, in the corner of the ground connected with the Capitol from the west entrance. What is now Charles Street will be converted into a driveway, with a large parking space for automobiles between the two new buildings. Statuary and shrubbery will make the grounds attractive. It is also proposed to extend the State grounds along Second Street back to the railroad, taking in all the ground between Jackson Street and Monroe Street for State purposes.

The power plant which now stands in front of the Capitol would be removed to a more secluded part of the grounds and room would be left for another building where it now stands. This with the improvement of the surrounding streets, would give Illinois one of the most artistic capitols in the United States.

The object in projecting these plans at this time is to make it possible to erect the new Centennial building in harmony with what may be done in the future. The intention is, in this Centennial year, to look forward to the needs of the new century.

The last General Assembly appropriated $100,000 for the laying of the foundation of the new building, the intention being to appropriate more money at the next session for the completion of the structure. The work on the foundation will be commenced at once, in order that the wall may be ready for the laying of the corner stone in October on the anniversary of the meeting of the first Legislature and the inauguration of the first State officers.



Official Party Which Made Pilgrimage to Kaskaskia. Taken at Ft. Gage With Monument in Rear.

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CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

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The October Celebration.

THE official Centennial Celebration held at the State Capitol on October 4th, 5th, and 6th, was one of the most impressive observances of the entire Centennial Year.

On Friday evening, October 4th, "The Masque of Illinois" by Wallace Rice, was given in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission in cooperation with the Sangamon County Centennial Committee. The production was given under the immediate direction of Frederick Bruegger, Pageant Master of the Illinois Centennial Commission. The cast included more than one thousand characters. The story of Illinois was portrayed in a most artistic and beautiful manner, culminating in a thrilling, patriotic appeal. The production was repeated on Saturday evening, October 5th, and on both evenings the capacity of the Coliseum was taxed to the utmost. There was a nominal charge for seats, the entire proceeds being turned over to the Red Cross.

Laying of Cornerstone.

At 10:30 Saturday morning, October 5th, the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building was formally laid by Governor Lowden, Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby presiding. The ceremonies were brief but very impressive. Among those present at this ceremony, and at the dedicatory services following, were Lord Charnwood of England, Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, the State Executive Officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the Legislature, members of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and many other persons prominent in public life.

Governor Lowden, in his address urged preparation for a great future in the new century of the State. He said:

Mr. Daniels, Lord Charnwood, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have just laid the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building of the State of Illinois. This building, when it is completed, will contain the archives and the memorials of the first century of our existence as a State. That century is full of inspiration and encouragement for the future, and to-day the sons of Illinois, on a score of battlefields are writing new chapters in devotion and patriotism, and are proving themselves in every way worthy of the mighty past.

This building, therefore, while it will enshrine the past, will also be a shelter for the present, and an invitation to the future, and as our fathers disdained no task, however humble, as they, in their creation of a great commonwealth out of nothing, met the simplest and homeliest duties of the hour, so we to-day must not refrain from doing some of the prosaic things which we must do, if we are to build another century of greatness for Illinois.

I presume to say on this occasion to the people of Illinois, that, in my judgment, we shall not begin the new century fittingly unless we shall embrace the opportunity presented to us, and make, as the beginning of the new century, a new constitution for Illinois, a comprehensive system of permanent highways for Illinois, and shall remove the reproach of harboring financial institutions within our borders that have been built up by preying upon the weak and helpless of our State.

And so, I might say, that we shall have a task—a task greater than I can define—if we are to live up to the traditions of these past hundred years, and let us look upon this cornerstone which we lay to-day, not simply as a cornerstone of this Memorial Building, but also as a cornerstone of a century of freedom and progress and greatness such as made the century which we are closing to-day.

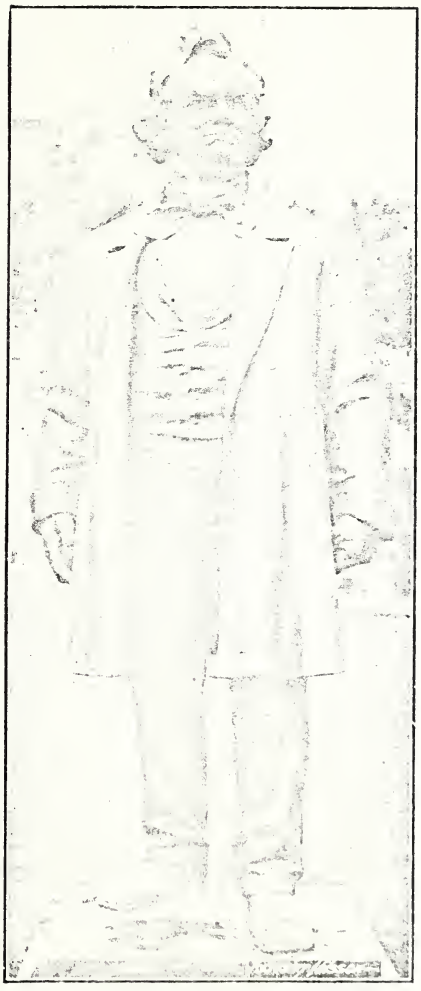
Dedication of Douglas Statue.

At 11:00 a. m., the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, by Gilbert P. Riswold, erected on the Capitol grounds was dedicated. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission, acted as chairman, and introduced Gover-

nor Frank O. Lowden as the presiding officer. The principal address was given by Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy.

In introducing Secretary Daniels, Governor Lowden said:

To-day is indeed a historic one. We are closing the doors of our first century and opening those of our second, and it is exceedingly appropriate that on this day we dedicate two statues in memory of the two men, who, political rivals for more than a quarter of a century, always remained friends, and who in the last years of their lives became united in one patriotic passion for the preservation of their country.



Riswold's Douglas.

And whoever speaks the name of Lincoln must always think of his great political antagonist, Stephen A. Douglas. We should teach our children that when they have visited the monument to Lincoln's memory in Springfield—and I want to remind you that pilgrimages to that sacred tomb are being made oftener and oftener all the time from all the world—he should turn from that and visit the tomb of Stephen A. Douglas upon the borders of our inland lake, and read above his dust his last words: "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution."

But to-day my duty is simply to present to you one who will adequately speak of that great man of our first century, and it seems to me fitting before I introduce this distinguished gentleman, that I should say one word of what our navy, and the navies of the world, are doing in this great crisis of our Nation's life, because we are all familiar with the heroic exploits of our soldiers by land; we know that they have been winning anew for Illinois, and for the United States, new glory; we know that whatever the doubts of the pessimists may have been, that the young manhood of America is proving itself worthy of the best traditions of our past.

But we do not hear so much of the navy. They are obscured in the mists of the sea, guarding silently and effectively our country and the countries of the Allies, and though they are less in the public view, they are none the less efficient, they are none the less entitled to the love and gratitude, than our soldiers of the battle front.

Let it be remembered that the navies of the Allies dominate the waters of the earth. I think I learned that three-quarters of the surface of the globe consisted of water. They are guarding those waters that the skies above them may be free for the flags of liberty and civilization during all this time.

Only a day or two ago I read in a book of our torpedo destroyers this interesting incident. It appeared that Secretary Daniels some months ago—many months ago—had sent a particular fleet of destroyers across the sea. The voyage for little ships of that kind was a great voyage, bringing a great strain, as was supposed, upon these little vessels, and when their commander reported at the naval base to the British admiral who was in charge, he graciously said to their commander, "You may have two days, or three days, or four days to get ready for action," because he knew of the strain which they had withstood, and he asked the commander of the flotilla how long a time he required to be ready, and his answer was: "we are ready now, sir."

And these little destroyers, threading in and out, have made, or helped to make, the danger zones safe for the transport of American soldiers and American munitions of war.

And so to-day to speak upon this great occasion, and upon this great theme, Stephen A. Douglas, it is my privilege and my honor to introduce to you, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who is responsible for these achievements of our navy in this war.

In his address, Secretary Daniels emphasized particularly the loyalty with which Senator Douglas supported President Lincoln at the beginning of the Civil War. He eulogized both Lincoln and Douglas, and drew from their lives lessons for the present great crisis. He spoke in part as follows:

The two presidents of the United States who more than any other have typified the real American spirit and glorified the product of the frontier in the days of adventure and development were Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. They touched the life of Stephen A. Douglas, the first his hero and his political mentor to whose teaching he gave full proof of loyal allegiance; the second his political competitor with whom he contested for high honor, winning and losing, and with whom, in his last days, he was co-worker in the preservation of the indissoluble union of indestructible states. * * *

Abraham Lincoln was akin to Andrew Jackson in his early struggles, in his unfettered mind, in his inflexible purpose, and in his devotion to the Union as evidenced by Jackson's vigorous steps to prevent nullification and Lincoln's like victory over secession. Where Jackson was a torrent of passion when aroused and none could stand before his denuncia-

tion, Lincoln was the incarnation of a patience born of power which was invincible and unconquerable. How much these men influenced the life of the illustrious statesman of whom I am to speak is a field that invites speculation and throws light upon the career of Stephen A. Douglas.

All youths of ambition are hero worshipers. To the youthful Douglas, early orphaned and apprenticed to the trade of cabinetmaker, the commanding and picturesque figure of Old Hickory was the perfection of the ideal American. Jackson's career as a soldier inspired his patriotism. His resolution to brook no opposition to his well-conceived plans at New Orleans by arresting, imprisoning and banishing a Federal judge challenged the admiration of the youth of the Green Mountain state and his defiance of power by his veto of the charter of the National Bank so stirred young Douglas that he ever regarded Jackson as the embodiment of political wisdom and sound statesmanship.

During the twenty-five years that Mr. Douglas was in public life—and he held almost every office in the gift of the people—he followed the political paths blazed by Jackson, and was never so confident of the correctness of his position as when he felt he was taking the course that Jackson would have followed. * * *

The lesson of this hour which we draw from the life of Douglas is far removed from the forum of politics and the debates of questions which stirred the people in the fifties. They are valuable only in illustrating his convictions and consistency and the ability he displayed in defending them and winning the approval of those who heard or read his able addresses. It seems a thousand years since people grew heated over these differences. Now that the whole world is in the throes of a great war to decide whether the world can endure half democratic and half republican, in the clear retrospect we can appraise the heights of devotion to country in the example which Douglas set to his countrymen then and now. He had devoted his life to the settlement of radical differences over a question which could not be composed by an adjustment or compromise. Clay had postponed the conclusion. Douglas in his Nebraska bill and squatter sovereignty believed he had found a solution. Clay did not live to see that his remedy was a postponement. Douglas in sorrow saw the disunion which he had patriotically sought to avert.

But when war came, in spite of his blood-sweating attempts to avoid a clash between brothers, he had not a moment of hesitation as to the course he would pursue. His state called its sons to preserve the Union. With all the powers he could command he united his voice with that of Lincoln in calling the people, though it was a painful duty to one who gave twenty years to averting the conflict, to take up arms, to maintain undivided the great republic upon whose solidarity he believed depended the hope of free government in the western hemisphere. As senator from this great commonwealth, he stood behind Lincoln when he delivered his inaugural address. He stood behind him physically, and behind him with full weight of his ability, his counsel, his eloquence and the leadership of a great party which had given him 1,300,000 votes and which in Grant and Logan and McClellan and Hancock contributed generals of distinction and from its rank and file poured into the regiments men who fought as valiantly for the Union as did the men of different political faith. It was a seemingly insignificant incident, which cheered all who were hoping war could be averted, when, as Lincoln was introduced, as he looked about for a place to deposit his hat, Senator Douglas stepped forward and took it and held it. That act had a world of meaning as the future course of Douglas evidenced. One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a million men.

When a people are at war, partisanship if it be based upon love of country burgeons into patriotism. Mr. Douglas had been a partisan of partisans. The man to whom the reins of government had been entrusted had been his political foe. In the moment of the peril of the perpetuity of the Union, Mr. Douglas forgot his defeat, forgot political considerations, forgot any resentment or disappointments, forgot everything but the supreme fact that the united republic he loved was threatened with separation and all which that involved to American greatness. In that hour he made full dedication of himself and his powers, rallied the forces of defence of a united republic that should stretch from lakes to gulf and from ocean to ocean.

And he fell as truly in his country's cause, speaking and counselling for united support to Mr. Lincoln, as the men who gave their lives on the field of battle, under the leadership of Grant and Logan. He died with the prayer in his heart, so eloquently uttered by Webster, with whom he was kindred spirit, "when my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun of heaven, may I not see him shining in the broken dishonored fragment of a once glorious Union; or states disevered, discordant. * * * Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored, throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and its trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto * * * Spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and the land, and in every American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Robert D. Douglas, a grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, was present, and his little daughter, Virginia A. Douglas placed a wreath at the foot of the Douglas statue as the concluding act of the dedicatory exercises.

Lincoln Statue Dedicated.

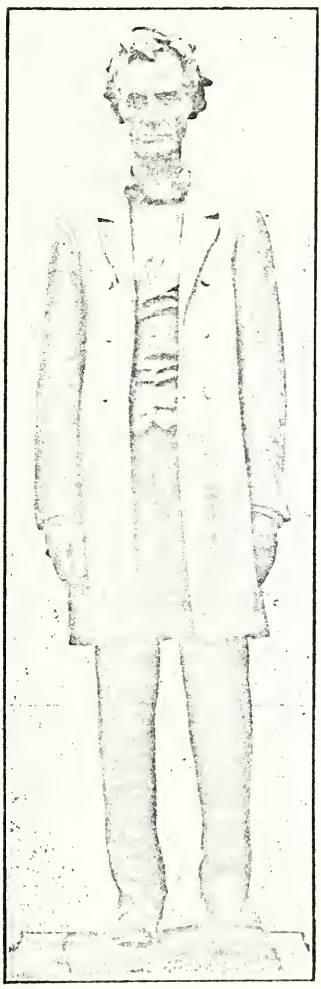
At 2:30 in the afternoon the statute of Abraham Lincoln, by Andrew O'Connor, erected immediately in front of the State Capitol, was dedicated with impressive services, the principal address being given by Lord Charnwood of England, statesman, author and a life-long student of Lincoln. Lord Charnwood was introduced by Governor Lowden, who spoke briefly as follows:

Illinois can not well recount her past without paying tribute to her Lincoln. Great as have been her achievements, the greatest thing of all in her hundred closing years was her gift of Lincoln to the Nation and the world.

In the last few years no greater tribute has been paid to his life than has been paid by the great English publicist and author, Lord Charnwood. He has come across the seas to be with us to-day and join with the younger branch of the English-speaking race in paying tribute to this matchless man, and I want to remind Lord Charnwood that his is not the first contribution to the history of America from which we have profited.

One hundred and forty years ago, when we had some slight difference with the English crown, it was to English authors, sir, that we went for argument to combat your govern-

ment, and we quoted from Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke in support of our position at that time, and when the war ended we had won, not only independence for ourselves, but the democracy of England had won an equal victory. At the surrender of Yorktown England learned a new colonial policy, and that great empire, sir, which spans the globe to-day, and keeps the flag of liberty floating around the world had its birth in this little difference which our Nation had with you at that time.



O'Connor's Lincoln.

And so to-day there is nothing more fitting than that the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes of the United States should float side by side on a score of battle fields for liberty, humanity and civilization.

I recall that when Mr. Lincoln, the priceless heritage of our first hundred years, our comfort in the present, and our inspiration for the future, pronounced the deathless Gettysburg speech, we, his countrymen, then were deaf to its charm, and deaf to its greatness. It remained for England to discover that upon that battlefield the most perfect bit of English language that had sprung from the heart and brain of an Anglo-Saxon anywhere were those lines which Lincoln then produced. As it was England who discovered that gem, so it is fitting to-day on this hundredth anniversary of our statehood that Lord Charnwood should join with us in the dedication of this statue which you behold. Lord Charnwood, it gives me very great pleasure sir, to present you to this audience of typical Illinoisans, and therefore typical Americans.

The address of Lord Charnwood was particularly impressive, coming as an expression of the high regard in which Abraham Lincoln is held by the English-speaking people of the world. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Governor Lowden, Mr. Daniels, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the first place I have a message to give you, which is from my countrymen, not in England only, but in all those self-governing communities from Newfoundland to New Zealand, from South Africa to Canada, which are linked with England in this war. It is a message, I would even say, from not a few men among those strange nations of the East, in India, which even to-day under the guardianship of England and her colonies, are making their first steps in the path of self-government. I have no right whatever to speak also for the French, our masters, and yours, in so many ways, but I am going to speak for them.

On behalf of all these, the self-governing communities of the world outside of this Union, I beg to offer the most heartfelt congratulations and birthday good-wishes to the great Commonwealth of Illinois, older than some of those communities, and younger, again, it may be by some years, than England, which now completes those hundred years of vigorous life, which have won it so high a place among the free commonwealths of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Among the great dead who have spoken the English language, more and more as the years go on, two men stand out, eclipsing all others, not only by the loftiness of their genius, but by the appeal which they make to the common heart of men. One of them was William Shakespeare, and the other—by the way, a great student of Shakespeare—was Abraham Lincoln.

In this terrible struggle in which all civilization is involved, to what statesmen of the past can we turn in comparison for lessons of wise statesmanship, effectual and profound? Why, it is a singular fact that there is no statesman, however able, whose example is so often quoted in England to-day as that of Abraham Lincoln. But there is more than that. Men are fighting, men are dying to-day, for ideals of democracy, of freedom, of equality. It is well, when our sons are dying for that, that we should sometimes consider a little deeply what these words mean. How can we govern ourselves, when some of us, God knows, are not wise? In what sense are men equal, ought they to be equal, when in certain obvious ways nature herself has fashioned them so unequal? Where shall we look for the answer to these paradoxes which sometimes baffle us? I speak as a student. There is no statesman, no poet, no philosopher, whose thoughts on these deep matters, are at once so profound and far-reaching, and put in language so transparently simple, as Abraham Lincoln. And perhaps the deepest philosophy that was ever uttered on these momentous questions of democracy was uttered upon Illinois platforms in those wonderful debates which Lincoln held upon your soil with the great Douglas, antagonist and when the great crisis came, his friend, who was so worthily commemorated this morning.

But there is something more than that. Beyond his statesmanship, beyond the profundity of his thought, beyond the poetry of his language, there was something interwoven with his genius, which brings it singularly near to the hearts of men of all conditions and characters and kinds, wherever their lot in life may be cast.

I might well, I think, ask first this question: How comes it that not only I, brought up as an English boy, but untold thousands of Englishmen, I can safely say, though we knew little of America, and understood nothing at all about the issues of your Civil War, nevertheless, quite early in boyhood fell under the spell of Lincoln's name?

I think in part it is for this reason: there is a type of manhood—it has, of course, its corresponding type of womanhood—but there is a type of manhood which at his mother's

knee, every well brought up American boy has been taught to think of as American, and which every well brought up English boy has been taught to think of as English. It is the type of the man who can, when the occasion comes, be the most terrible of all fighting men, but who, in the main, and more and more as the years go by, is above all things gentle and pitiful in his dealings, absolutely honest, and in his inner heart intensely humble. * * *

And so, before I commence drawing to a close, may I read to you, and may I ask you to note their significance to-day, some words which he spoke on that last journey from Springfield on his way to occupy the president's chair at Washington.

He was speaking, I believe, without preparation, in the Hall of Independence at Philadelphia. He said: "I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept the confederacy so long together. It was not the matter of separation from the motherland, it was that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not only to the people of this country, but a hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

We are beginning to see that prophecy fulfilled. Of course I do not mean that in this war, or any single struggle, we shall perfectly achieve those ideals of human progress after which you, with your magnificent daring and dash, and we, in our persistent, blundering, faithful way are striving through the ages.

Not one war will win that far goal. Every great work that is done is, in his familiar phrase, "a work thus far so nobly advanced." But the work which Lincoln accomplished when he saved the Union of these States was an indispensable step to the work which we and our sons have set our hands to do to-day—from which neither America, nor France, nor the British Empire, will turn back until our purpose is accomplished.

Governor Lowden, in his gracious telegram to invite me here, spoke of the fact that Americans and Englishmen are now fighting side by side on behalf of those principles for which Lincoln lived and died. Yes, we meet here in the presence of the dead. Thinking of that great man, we think all the while of the fields where my nephews have fallen, where, if the war lasts, my son may fall; where, it seems to me, all the best young men I knew at home have fallen, and fallen not in vain. Where lives, it hurts the heart to think how many, have had to be sacrificed by the French, and sacrificed not in vain. And where the sons of America and the sons of Illinois are now falling, and falling not in vain.

I can not find words of mine fitting to sum up the feelings of this day, and I must turn to the words so often quoted, and never quoted once too often; words in which you will permit, and he would invite me to make one trifling change: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. That our far-scattered, yet united nations, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Other features of the program were the recitation of Edwin Markham's "Lincoln, the Man of the People," by Donald Robertson, and an address by Colonel C. E. Adams, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing the men of '61–'65, who answered Lincoln's call to save free government for the world when the life of this Nation was threatened.

The exercises were closed by the placing of a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln by Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Lowden.

Centennial Sunday, October 6.

Sunday, October 6th, was particularly observed in Springfield, as it was throughout the State, as Centennial Sunday. All the churches of Springfield held special services in the morning.

A Field Mass on the grounds of Sacred Heart Academy, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and Daughters of Isabella, was attended by more than twenty thousand people. Very Reverend Timothy Hickey, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Springfield, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Alton, was the Celebrant. Reverend A. Smith, of Franklin, Illinois, delivered the sermon. He dwelled upon the important part the early Catholics had in the exploration, development and settlement of Illinois.

A chorus of one hundred and fifty voices under the direction of Reverend J. W. Cummings, of Ohio, Illinois, sang Farmers Mass in B Flat accompanied by an orchestra. The Mass was preceded by a parade of the Catholic Societies. A particular feature of this service was the production of both our National emblem and the Centennial banner as living flags. More than five hundred young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, standing on a raised amphitheatre, represented the stars and stripes in their proper relation. In the evening a banquet was given at the St. Nicholas Hotel by the Catholic Societies. Right Rev. Monsignor D. J. Riordan and Judge John P. McGoorty of Chicago, were the speakers. Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., was toastmaster. Lord Charnwood and Robert D. Douglas were present and spoke.

In the afternoon a reception was held at the Executive Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Lowden in honor of the former governors of the State and their descendants and of the Centennial guests.

At seven o'clock in the evening a patriotic union service was held at the State Arsenal, participated in by representatives of all the churches of the city, and attended by more than five thousand people. A brief address was given by Lord Charnwood and the sermon was delivered by Dr. Z. Barney Phillips, Rector of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Missouri. A feature of the program was music by the Colored Centennial Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices under the direction of Professor J. A. Munday of Chicago and congregational singing led by William Dodd Chenery.

The Two Statues.

The Lincoln statue looks down Capitol Avenue from the east entrance to the Statehouse. It stands on a large base approached by granite steps and as a background there is a huge granite slab on the back of which is carved Lincoln's Farewell Address to Springfield as he departed for Washington.

The Douglas statue stands on a smaller base at the left of the Lincoln statue and just in front of the space formerly occupied by the Menard group. This group has been moved to the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds and to the right of the Lincoln statue, thus balancing the arrangement. The Douglas statue is full of vigor and appeals to the public as well as to the art critics.

The two sculptors selected for these important works have records of achievements in art. Mr. O'Connor was born June 7, 1874. He was a pupil of his father and worked hard at his art from his boyhood up. Among the principal works he has executed may be mentioned the central porch of St. Bartholomew's church in New York, eleven marble statues in the Essex County Court House at Newark, N. J., a bas-relief for the library of J. P. Morgan in New York, the General Liscum monument in Arlington, N. J., the General Thomas monument at Tarrytown, N. Y., the bronze statue of General Lawton at Indianapolis, the marble statue of General Lew Wallace at the Capitol in Washington, the monument of Governor John A. Johnson at St. Paul, the original design in bronze of St. Bartholomew's doors, a marble portrait of Edward Tuck at the Luxembourg Museum. Mr. O'Connor was awarded the second medal of the Paris Salon in 1906. This is the highest award given a foreigner at the Salon and he is the second American sculptor to receive it. Recently a collection of his works was exhibited in a New York gallery and he received much praise for the excellence of all of the work exhibited.

Gilbert P. Riswold was born in Sioux Falls, S. D., January 23, 1881. He graduated from the Art Institute of Chicago and has a studio in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. He competed for the prize of $200,000 for the Mormon monument, Salt Lake City, which has not yet been awarded because of war conditions. He is a student of Lorado Taft and has made quite a reputation by his early work. At present he is at work on a statue of Captain Krevit, an Australian. His statue of Stephen A. Douglas is considered one of his best works.

The Celebration at New Salem.

ONE of the most interesting Centennial celebrations in the State was the pageant given at New Salem on September 6–7 under the direction of the Old Salem Lincoln League. In spite of the fact that rain and muddy roads made it necessary to postpone the pageant from September 2 and 3, when it was planned to give it, large crowds were present on both days of its presentation.

The Old Salem Lincoln League has gone to great expense in reconstructing some of the log cabins which constituted the town of New Salem in Lincoln's time, and in rebuilding the old Springfield road which ran through the village. The Lincoln and Berry store, the Rutledge Inn, and several cabins made as nearly historically perfect as possible gave a striking background for the pageant which was presented on a level piece of lawn near the site of the Lincoln and Berry store.

Among the cast were many descendants of the Clarys, Armstrongs, Greenes, Watkins, Spears and Pratts, names intimately associated with the early days of Lincoln. The part of "Lincoln" was played by Rev. S. B. Taylor of Greenview and he did extremely well.

The pageant was prepared and presented under the direction of Mrs. Florence Magill Wallace, who also had charge of the pageant at Starved Rock on July 4.

In Historic Southern Illinois.

IN the Southern part of the State, where Illinois history really began, a great deal of interest is being displayed in the Centennial celebration. In every county there has been some recognition of the Centennial and in some places very elaborate celebrations have been planned and carried out.

In the last Bulletin, an account was given of the celebration at Chester and Kaskaskia, participated in by the Illinois Centennial Commission. Three other counties whose history is closely related to the pioneer history of Illinois have organized celebrations since that time—Edwards, St. Clair and Madison Counties.

At Belleville, an elaborate St. Clair County celebration was held on September 11-12-13. The celebration was given in connection with the annual county fair and was in the form of a patriotic pageant, "The Building of the Ideals of Democracy", in which five hundred persons participated. The first scene of the pageant was laid in the days of the Illini and showed the passing of the Indians; the second scene showed the coming of the French and English; the third scene, the Revolutionary period; the fourth, the Civil War period; the fifth, the reconstruction period; the sixth, the period of peace and plenty; the seventh, the melting pot in which the ideals of the Old World come to enrich the American ideals; the eighth, the response of education to the ideals of Democracy; the ninth, the new ideal of World Democracy. The pageant was written by Miss Pearl M. Tiley.

At Albion on Wednesday, September 18, a joint celebration of the Centennial of the admission of Illinois into the Federal Union and the beginning of the English settlement of Edwards County and the founding of the city of Albion was held under the auspices of the Edwards County Centennial Celebration Committee on the Edwards County Fair Grounds. A patriotic program which lasted during the entire day was given and a marker on the site of the old Park House, one-half mile south of Albion, was unveiled with an address by Rev. George Flower Pentecost, A. B., of Philadelphia. At the morning program, addresses were delivered by Hon. Bruce Campbell of East St. Louis and Hon. Martin D. Foster of Olney. At the afternoon program, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission and president of the Illinois State Historical Society, presided. Rev. George Flower Pentecost of Philadelphia delivered an address in presenting the Edwards County Centennial banner. Mr. Wallace Rice, pageant writer for the Illinois Centennial Commission, read a poem. The celebration also was attended by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Centennial Commission. A very attractive booklet has been issued by the Edwards County organization giving a brief history of the county and of the beginnings of Illinois.

The Madison County celebration at Alton was held on September 25-26-27. Governor Lowden attended on September 27 and delivered the principal address of the day. Other features of the celebration were a parade by the school children of the county; the unveiling of the remainder of the Lovejoy press, which has been mounted and will be preserved as a memorial; the dedication of the Rufus Easton monument; and the formal opening of the Alton State Hospital. A pageant entitled "The History of Illinois and Madison County" was given on the evenings of September 25-26-27.

The O'Connor Lincoln

On the Capitol Grounds at Springfield, Illinois

By James Hart.

(Reprinted from the *Bloomington Bulletin.*)

Lincoln himself is truly present here,
Brought back in bronze, in full reality,
The man his neighbors often used to see,
When on these very streets he would appear
Walking along so thoughtful, year by year,
Pausing to chat at corners jovially
With townsfolk; and what rare simplicity,
And yet in all the land he had no peer.

His head is bent, in grave and saddened mien,
'Twas thus he looked the day he went away,
And spoke those words of farewell from his heart;
Leaving his home, and each familiar scene,
He prayed to God, who could both go and stay—
Now he returns in living, lasting Art.

The December Celebration.

THE Illinois Centennial Commission has decided to hold the celebration of the centennial of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union on December 3d, in Springfield. It had been planned originally to have the celebration at the University of Illinois but because of the intensive war work in which the university is engaged, it was thought best not to have the celebration there but to hold it in Springfield, instead.

The celebration will consist of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Centennial Commission in cooperation with the Illinois State Historical Society. An address will be delivered by some man of national prominence, calling particular attention to the opportunities of the new century which the State will begin on that day.

The celebration of Centennial Year began December 3d, of last year with an observance held under the joint auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Historical Society at Springfield, and it was thought fitting to close it under the same arrangement.

Throughout the State it is the desire of the Centennial Commission that December 3d shall be observed as an occasion for looking into the future and a preparation for the new century. In a letter sent to local centennial organizations, this desire of the Commission is emphasized by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Centennial Celebration. He says:

Our Centennial Year is drawing to a close. Celebrations have been held all over the State, and as a result our people have come to have a better appreciation of the wonderful history of Illinois, and the vital relation of that history to the Nation and the world. Orators, statesmen and writers from many lands have paid generous tribute to Illinois and her illustrious sons. The people of our State have been stimulated by the story of the past to meet more generously and heroically the demands of the present world crisis.

December 3, 1918, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union by Congress. That date will mark the beginning of Illinois' second century of statehood. It is very significant that our State is to begin its second century contemporaneously with the great renaissance that will follow this world war.

The Centennial Commission recommends that the theme for the observance of December 3d shall be a consideration of the opportunities and possibilities of the new century, and the proper solution of the great problems which confront us. This great war has

brought about many social and economic changes. We shall never be just what we were before the war. In compensation for the sacrifices that have been made we should be far better. Whether or not we advance will depend on how we meet our new duties and responsibilities.

Illinois, that has contributed so largely in the past to the welfare of our Nation and the freedom of the world, should take a position of leadership among the commonwealths, even as our country must assume leadership among the nations of the world. We must prepare for the broader life that will come after the war, when our boys come home with enlarged vision and intensified devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy for which they have fought.

December 3d, the beginning of the new century, should be particularly observed by the schools, churches and other organizations of the State, and in all these observances there should be the forward look.

Many Pageants Being Given.

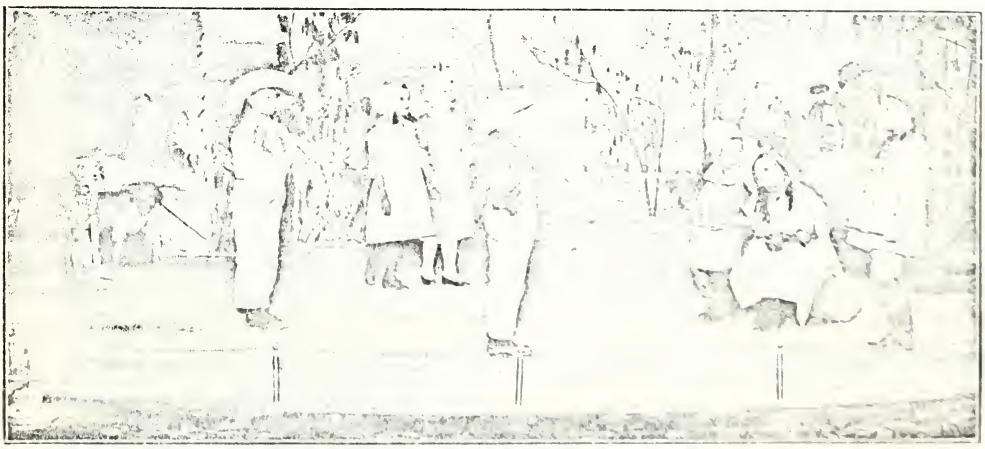
THE efforts of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in arousing interest in the Centennial in the communities throughout the State are meeting with great success. The Centennial Committee of the organization, headed by Mrs. Alice Manning Dickey, is endeavoring to secure the presentation of Mr. Rice's "Masque of Illinois" in every county and she reports remarkable response from most of the communities in the State. "The Masque" has been undertaken at Quincy, Arcola, Paris, Chrisman, Effingham, Benton, Streator, Morrison, Mattoon, Clinton, Kansas, Plano, Sparta, Danville and many other places. In some of these places it has already been successfully presented and in others it will be presented during the month.

Schools throughout the State, which were unable to give the Little Plays or The Masque before the adjournment last spring, are taking them up this fall and they will be presented very generally in every community.

The pageants written by Mr. Rice and by Miss Grace Owen also are being presented in some localities.

The Centennial Commission has every reason to feel gratified at the response from the entire State to the efforts for Centennial celebrations. Nearly a thousand observances of some form have been held up to this time and many more will be held before the end of the year.

CHICAGO CHILDREN PRESENT PLAYS.



The above is a scene from the "Underground Railroad," one of the Six Little Plays for school children, written by Wallace Rice. All of these plays were presented by the children of Pulaski Park in Chicago under the direction of Mr. Albert W. Noll, playground director. The children were taught their parts and the costumes were made by the cooperation of the recreation instructor, Miss Marie Hrdlicka and the pianist, Miss Mildred Larson. The plays were found very instructive and a great benefit in the playground work.

The Vandalia Celebration.

THE Centennial Celebration at Vandalia, the second capital of Illinois, on September 24–25–26 was one of the most interesting in the State.

The exercises on the 24th and 26th were under the direction of the Fayette County Centennial Committee and the program on the 25th was turned over to the Illinois Centennial Commission, which attended in a body.

At a mass meeting held in the old capitol grounds in the afternoon, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the Commission, presided, and addresses were made by Governor Frank O. Lowden and Justice Orrin N. Carter. Governor Lowden spoke on the significance of the defeat of slavery under Edward Coles and showed how the decision of Illinois at that time had an influence on the present day crisis since it had much to do with the preservation of the Union. Justice Carter's address was an historical discussion of the early history of Vandalia and southern Illinois.

It had been intended to present Mr. Rice's "Masque" at an open-air amphitheater, prepared for the occasion, on the evening of the 25th, but inclement weather prevented. "The Masque" was presented on the following afternoon and evening and was greatly appreciated. Mrs. J. V. Waddell took the part of "Illinois" and the "Prologue" was spoken by Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson. the cast was selected from various parts of Fayette County.

Governor Lowden called attention to the important part Vandalia had in the preservation of the Union.

His address was in part as follows:

This war, which is raging all about the world, and which is the most momentous event of time, is related to this structure in the midst of your beautiful little city, because it was here in the early days of the State when our population was small, and when Illinois was only an obscure spot upon the map of the world, that the great battle in the Mississippi valley was fought over the question of slavery.

If that one battle, in which Governor Edward Coles was the leader on the one side, had gone against the freedom of man, it would surely have changed the destiny of Illinois, and in changing the destiny of Illinois, it would have changed the history of this country; because, if, as was sought at that time, slavery had been written into our State constitution, it is not at all likely, indeed, it is well nigh impossible that the great debate between those two illustrious sons of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, would have occurred. Without that debate Abraham Lincoln would never have been president of the United States; and this, the keystone State in fact of the Union, a slave state would have meant the loss of the Union when the crisis came.

Without the triumph of the northern arms in this great war between the states, we would have had a disunited country, and to-day, instead of the Stars and Stripes floating from the Great Lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we would have had two governments, jealous of each other; possibly we would have had more than two.

So to-day in the crisis of the world, instead of a united people and a united nation springing into the breach which the forces of autocracy and militarism had made, we would have been helpless, and by now the flag of the Prussian autocrat would have floated probably over all of Europe, and we of both the north and the south might well have become two colonies of that brutal power.

So, strange as it may seem, yet it is not too much to say that that old building is related to the greatest events in all the world's history at this hour. It is difficult for us to realize it, but without that victory of the second governor of Illinois, without the events which followed logically in its train, a different spectacle would be presented to-day. That triumph of which this building is the monument is related to every battle front in Europe.

Without the assistance we have given, the great victories on the western front would have been impossible. France and England, war worn, and war weary, after four years of the most terrific fighting that the world had ever seen, pitted against the greatest army and the greatest armament that the world had ever seen, were fighting with their backs to the wall, as they themselves declared. It was only when our khaki-clad boys from the United States swept up to the front and turned the tide of the battle of the Marne—as they did—it was only then that their indomitable spirit revived, and they turned the battle against the foe.

If the United States had been sundered by the Civil War, if we had become two nations, or three nations, or four nations instead of one, we would have been powerless to render that help. It required our united strength, and that united strength was made possible because of the successful fight we made.

The program at the mass meeting was as follows:

Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.
Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, Presiding.
Music—The Centennial Hymn.
Invocation—Father Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.
Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.
Address—The Honorable Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.
Community Songs.
Introduction of Hon. O. N. Carter by the Hon. William M. Farmer, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.
Address, Vandalia and the Centennial—The Honorable O. N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.
Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.
Benediction.
Four o'clock—Community Chorus and Band.

The Centennial Spirit.

THE supreme purpose of those who have promoted the Centennial celebration in Illinois has been to bring about a better understanding and appreciation of the inspiring history of our State, a story made glorious by heroic service and sacrifice, and wonderful accomplishment. Such a story when properly comprehended must be an incentive to the loftiest spirit of patriotism. If we of this generation are at all worthy of those who made the first century of our State's history, we must bravely meet every obligation laid upon us to-day. Our pathway of duty is lighted by the reflected glory of the past.

We are gratified with the general interest throughout the State in the Centennial. Thousands of schools have given special attention to Illinois history. Hundreds of communities have held Centennial celebrations. The wonderful story of Illinois is better known and better appreciated, and throughout it all there has been a very marked spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion.

State-wide Celebrations.

The month of August witnessed a large number of Centennial celebrations in the various counties of the State. There were a great many of a purely local character where the programs were confined largely to the communities in which they were held, but in a number of instances the celebrations attracted State-wide interest.

This was particularly true of the Piatt County celebration, where two markers were unveiled. One commemorates the location of the Bryant House at Bement, where Lincoln and Douglas met on the night of July 29, 1858, to discuss plans for their joint debates, and the other is on the road between Bement and Monticello where Lincoln and Douglas met and had a roadside conversation relative to the seven great debates. Under the auspices of the Piatt County Historical Society, these two sites have been permanently marked with inscriptions stating the historical significance in each instance. Nearly three thousand people participated in the exercises held near Monticello, where addresses were delivered by former Governor Yates, Hon. Henry G. Rathbone, Hon. Charles Adkins, and Congressman W. B. McKinley. At the conclusion of the exercises a group picture was taken of some forty-five persons who had seen Lincoln or Douglas. The Lincoln-Douglas marker was unveiled by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the Illinois Centennial Celebration.

The Woodford County Centennial observance was held at Metamora and was a commemorative ceremonial combined with a Red Cross benefit. The proceeds of the day netted a thousand dollars for the Red Cross. The Woodford County committee made elaborate plans for their celebration, and carried them through successfully. The town was profusely decorated with the national emblems and the Centennial flag, and a fine patriotic and musical program featuring the Centennial history of the State was given in the afternoon.

Adams County held a series of Centennial celebrations in the country precincts during August, and had a two days' celebration at Quincy, September 13th and 14th. Judge Lyman McCarl was chairman of the program committee for Adams County, and under his direction arrangements were made for the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois" in the townships of Liberty, Carthage and Mendon, and in the city of Quincy. The direction of the pageant was under the supervision of Mrs. Maida Lee Fosgate. Five thousand people witnessed the presentation at Quincy, and large crowds were also in attendance at each of the other places, the proceeds in each case, after the expenses had been paid, going to the benefit of the Red Cross. A unique feature of the Quincy celebration was the parade representing the boys of Adams County who had entered the service of their country. Each marcher in the parade wore a blue star and

carried an American flag. At the celebration on the 13th, former Governor Deneen delivered the principal address. Another interesting feature of the Quincy celebration was the burning of the city bonds which had been paid off, and the Centennial celebration was used as an occasion to celebrate the freedom of the city from bonded indebtedness. The city of Camp Point also had a Centennial celebration, at which the Centennial address was delivered by Director Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

The Moultrie County celebration was held August the 28th. A program of patriotic and Centennial addresses was given in the afternoon, at which the speakers were former Congressman-at-Large Elzie Williams, Robert Wilson, of Salem, and Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the Centennial Celebration. Elaborate preparations had been made for the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, but this program was interrupted by a storm and it was necessary to postpone the presentation to a future date.

The Centennial Half Dollar.

The distribution of the Centennial half dollars, coined by the United States Mint under an Act of Congress, is being conducted by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial celebration. The coins are being distributed on a pro rata basis and under a plan fully described in a letter sent out by the Director in order that all money made by their sale shall go to the defraying of expenses of Centennial celebrations or be contributed to war relief.

The letter of Director Magill, explaining the plan, is as follows:

DEAR SIR:

As has been announced in the Centennial Bulletin, a bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson authorizing the coinage of one hundred thousand Illinois Centennial half dollars. We have received word from the United States Mint at Philadelphia that these coins are now ready to be delivered.

It is our plan to distribute these half dollars to the different counties of the State through their County Centennial organizations. The distribution will be made in proportion to population, one coin to each sixty persons, as shown by the Federal Census of 1910. Where no County Centennial organization has been formed, they will be furnished to the county through the County Judge, who was originally appointed temporary chairman of his County Centennial Committee by the Centennial Commission.

These coins are legal tender for their face value, so there is no possibility of a loss in handling them. As explained below, all proceeds accruing from their sale go to the local County Centennial organization, to be used either for the promotion of a County Centennial Celebration, or for some form of approved War Relief. The conditions on which they will be distributed are as follows:

First. They will be furnished at their face value, 50c each, transportation charges to be paid by those receiving the coins. Remittance must be received before the coins will be shipped.

Second. The coins must be sold at not less than one dollar each, the profits to be used by your County Centennial organization, either to promote a Centennial celebration or to be devoted to some approved war relief.

Third. A complete report must be made of the coins sold, the profits accruing, and how the profits were used.

Fourth. Particular care must be taken that the coins do not fall into the hands of profiteers, but that they shall be distributed among the people as widely as possible.

Your county is entitled to.....coins. Remit $.....

The issue of these coins is limited by law to one hundred thousand, and it will be impossible to obtain any additional coins after this issue has been exhausted. Any surplus coins left on your hands will be redeemed by the Commission at par.

If you will send me remittance, the coins will be shipped as soon as possible, transportation collect.

Very truly yours,

HUGH S. MAGILL, JR., Director.

The pro rata allotment to each county based upon the 1910 census is as follows:

Adams, 1076; Alexander, 379; Bond, 284; Boone, 258; Brown, 173; Bureau, 732; Calhoun, 143; Carroll, 300; Cass, 289; Champaign, 863; Christian, 576; Clark, 391; Clay, 311; Clinton, 380; Coles, 575; Cook, 40,087; Crawford, 438; Cumberland, 238; DeKalb, 557; DeWitt, 315; Douglas, 326; DuPage, 557; Edgar, 455; Edwards, 167; Effingham, 334; Fayette, 467; Ford, 284; Franklin, 432; Fulton, 825; Gallatin, 243; Greene, 372; Grundy, 402; Hamilton, 295; Hancock, 510; Hardin, 116; Henderson, 162; Henry, 695; Iroquois, 592; Jackson, 585; Jasper, 302; Jefferson, 485; Jersey, 232; Jo Daviess, 377; Johnson, 238; Kane, 1531; Kankakee, 679; Kendall, 179; Knox, 769; Lake, 917; LaSalle, 1502; Lawrence, 377; Lee, 462; Livingston, 674; Logan, 503; Macon, 903; Macoupin, 841; Madison, 1497; Marion, 584; Marshall, 261; Mason, 289; Massac, 236; McDonough, 418; McHenry, 541; McLean, 1,133; Menard, 213; Mercer, 328; Monroe, 225; Montgomery, 588; Morgan, 573; Moultrie, 243; Ogle, 464; Peoria, 1670, Perry, 368; Piatt, 272; Pike, 477; Pope, 186; Pulaski, 260; Putnam, 126; Randolph, 485; Richland, 266; Rock Island, 1,173; Saline, 503; Sangamon, 1,517; Schuyler, 247; Scott, 167; Shelby, 528; Stark, 168; St. Clair, 1997; Stephenson, 613; Tazewell, 567; Union, 364; Vermilion, 1,190; Wabash, 248; Warren, 388; Washington, 312; Wayne, 428; White, 384; Whiteside, 575; Will, 1,406; Williamson, 751; Winnebago, 1,052; Woodford, 311.

The August 26 Celebration.

THE CELEBRATION of the adoption of the first constitution of Illinois, held at Springfield on August 26, was a memorable occasion. Thousands of people from all sections of the State came to Springfield to participate in the celebration and the only drawback to the complete enjoyment of the day was the fact that it was possible for only a portion of the enormous crowd of visitors to get within hearing distance of the speakers at the afternoon meeting or to get inside the Coliseum at the Fair Grounds, in the evening to see the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois."

However, more than twelve thousand people crowded into the amphitheater at the afternoon meeting and at least eight thousand were accommodated in the Coliseum in the evening.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting and he delivered a rousing patriotic address. He was introduced briefly by Governor Frank O. Lowden, who called attention to the significance of the occasion. Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered the invocation. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission, called the meeting to order and spoke briefly in introducing Governor Lowden, who presided. The music was furnished by Liberati's Band.

Part of the Rivers Group in the "Masque" at Springfield on August 26.

The presentation of Mr. Rice's "Masque" in the evening was most elaborate and the immense audience was greatly pleased with the production. Colonel Roosevelt praised the cast, Frederick Bruegger, the pageant master, Edward C. Moore, composer, and Mr. Rice, the author, very highly and declared the "Masque" one of the most interesting entertainments of the kind he had ever seen.

Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Frank O. Lowden, acted the part of "Illinois" and a cast composed of prominent Springfield and Central Illinois people had the leading parts.

Groups were furnished by organizations and altogether more than nine hundred persons participated. A huge stage, ninety feet across, was erected

at one end of the Coliseum and seats were arranged for eight thousand persons in the audience. The stage was covered with green boughs and carpeted in green burlap, giving it the appearance of a woodland scene.

A great deal of praise has been given Mr. Bruegger, pageant master, for the efficient manner in which he trained the great cast for this presentation, and for the repetition of "The Masque" in October.

In introducing Governor Lowden as the chairman of the day, Dr. Schmidt said:

One hundred years ago in vanished Kaskaskia a score of chosen representatives of the people were collected to enact a declaration of principles under whose bounds and injunctions this country of Illinois was to organize and live.

Hardly fixed by the Articles of the old Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and by the laws of the Union of the States, wide limits notwithstanding were given to these pioneer constitution makers to mold the course of statehood. It was theirs to choose between a rigid form of a non-progressive government and one reflecting the then advancing modern political ideals. To-day is the centenary of the happy completion of their labors by their adoption of the first Constitution of Illinois. We are here in grateful acknowledgment of their work well done.

Through that Constitution, for the execution of the laws a first governor—an able man—was elected. Through one hundred years Illinois has been served faithfully by his successors, but by none with more patriotism, with more devotion, with more efficiency than the present incumbent, the well-beloved leader of all true Illinoisans, who will address you and be the chairman of the meeting. I have the honor of introducing Governor Lowden as chairman. (Applause.)

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Lowden spoke briefly as follows:

A hundred years ago at almost this very hour, the people of the little village of Kaskaskia, the then capital of the State, celebrated the adoption of our first Constitution.

The great question that involved the discussion, which preceded the adoption of that Constitution was slavery. Slavery was finally prohibited. The rights of all men therefore were the chief subjects in controversy even at that early date. In the hundred years of our glorious history that since have come, the high peaks have always been those points about which a discussion over the rights of man has taken place.

To-day as we celebrate our hundredth anniversary, the whole world is aflame over the same question of human rights as against the claim of privilege. Whether or not our next century shall be as replete with achievement and progress as the past, depends upon whether or not we shall win this mighty war. (Applause.)

To-day it is fitting—it is more fitting than anything else I could name—that the greatest of all American partisans of the rights of common man, the average man, should be here to bring his message at the close of our first hundred years and at the opening of the second.

It is my great privilege and my honor to introduce to you a private citizen who has held the most exalted position in all the world and yet who, as a private citizen, reigns in the hearts of the American people as he never reigned before. (Great Applause.)

Colonel Roosevelt came forward amid a great ovation. He said in part:

I am honored by the chance to speak to you to-day. And, friends, on this occasion of the Centennial of Illinois' admission to statehood, it is a matter of good augury that we speak under a Governor whom we all know has deserved what Dr. Schmidt has said of him. The American people will have had a mighty triumphant next century, if, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of Illinois we have such public servants as you, Governor, to preside over our destinies.

Now, friends, I come here to-day to speak primarily of the things that are closest to the souls of all of us. For this is a great crisis at which time the men and women of the Nation think not of little things, but of the great fundamental matters that most intimately concern all of us. We are passing through the third of our great national crises. In this case it is a part of a world crisis, the like of which has never been seen before.

The two great needs of the moment are to insist upon thoroughgoing and absolute Americanism throughout this land, and to speed up the war; and secondarily to those needs come the needs of beginning even now to make ready, to prepare for the tasks that are to come after the war, the task of preparing so that never again shall war find us helpless, and the task of preparing for the social and industrial problems which this earth-shaking conflict of giants will leave in its ruinous wake.

To insist upon thoroughing 100 per cent Americanism among all our people is merely another way of saying that we insist upon being a Nation proud of our national past and confident of our future as the greatest of the nations of mankind; for if we permit our people to be split into a score of different nationalities, each speaking a different language and each paying its real soul homage to some national ideal over seas, we shall not be a nation at all but merely a polyglot boardinghouse; and nobody feels much loyalty to a polyglot boardinghouse or is proud to belong to it. Moreover there is no such thing as a divided loyalty. Any kind of alloy in the loyalty makes the loyalty completely valueless. At this time the man of German origin who says he is loyal to "Germanism," to "deutschtum," although not to "Germany," to "Deutschland" is disloyal to America. Germanism is incompatible with Americanism. The slightest loyalty to Germany is disloyalty to the United States. We can tolerate no half-way attitude, no fifty-fifty loyalty. The man must be an American and nothing else or he is not an American at all.

If a man is loyal to any other flag, whether a foreign flag or the red flag of anarchy or the black flag of Germanized socialism he is disloyal to the American flag; and we must have but one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence and of Washington's farewell address, and of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech; the English language.

We are not internationalists. We are American nationalists. We intend to do justice to all other nations. But in the last four years the professed internationalists like the professed pacifists have played the game of the brutal German autocracy, the game of the militaristic and capitalistic tyranny which now absolutely rules the Germany of the Hohenzollerns. Professional internationalism stands toward patriotism exactly as free love stands towards a clean and honorable and duty performing family life. And American pacifism

has been the tool and ally of German militarism, and has represented, and always will represent, deep disloyalty to our beloved country.

Having said this, with all the emphasis at my command, I wish with no less emphasis to say that the equally important other side of Americanism is the imperative duty of treating all men who show that they are in very truth Americans as on an entire equality of right and privilege, with no more regard to their birthplace, or the birthplace of their parents than to their creed. In this crisis, when once our people grew fully awake, the Americans of German blood have in the immense majority of cases shown themselves as absolutely and aggressively and singleminded Americans as the citizens of any other stock or as the citizens who like most of us are of mixed stock. The German government and the German newspapers have reluctantly recognized this and they are more bitter against the Americans of German blood than against any other Americans. The German papers have contained bitter denunciations of them; and recently in the captured report of a German Inspector General which spoke of the American prisoners, the general especially dwelt on the fact that the soldiers of foreign parentage felt and behaved precisely like the soldiers of native parentage, and that this applied especially to the soldiers of German

Some of the Principals in the Springfield "Masque."

Reading from left to right—Miss Mae Colgan as England, Miss Florence Lowden as Illinois, Mrs. John Black as Belgium, Miss Christine Brown as Columbia, Mrs. Will Patton as France.

parentage. Among the feats of especial gallantry chronicled of our men at the front a full proportion are to be credited to men whose names show that they are in whole or in part of German blood. We Americans all stand shoulder to shoulder in war and in peace; and woe to the man who would try to divide us. No man can serve two masters. No man can serve both the United States and Germany. If he is loyal to one side he must be hostile to the other. If he is a loyal American he must be against Germany and all her works.

For the moment the pacifists and internationalists and pro-Germans dare not be noisy. But let our people beware of them as soon as the peace negotiations begin and from that time onward. They have worked together in the past and they will work together in the future, the pro-Germans furnishing the most powerful and most sinister element of the combination while the pacifists and the internationalists prance in the foreground and furnish the rhetoric. Let our people remember that for the two and a half years before we entered the war the pacifists clamorously insisted that if we kept unprepared we would avoid war. Well, we tried the experiment. We kept completely unprepared. Even after we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany we refused to make the slightest preparation. And nevertheless we went to war. Pacifism and unpreparedness never keep a nation out of war. They invite war; and they ensure that war shall be costly and long drawn out and bloody if it comes. If when the great war broke out four years ago, or even if when the Lusitania was sunk three years and a quarter ago, we had begun with all our energy to prepare, we would very possibly never have had to go to war at all, and if forced to go to war we would have conquered peace ninety days after our entry into the conflict.

This terrible war, with all its dreadful and lamentable accompaniments, may nevertheless do a lasting good to this Nation; for it may scourge us out of the wallow of materialism, made only worse by a mawkish or vicious sham sentimentality into which we were tending to sink. The finest, the bravest, the best of our young men have sprung eagerly forward to face death for the sake of a high ideal; and thereby they have brought home to us the great truth that life consists of more than easy-going pleasure and more than hard, conscienceless, brutal striving after purely material success; that while we must rightly care for the body and the things of the body yet that such care leads nowhere unless we also have thought for our own souls and for the souls of our brothers. When these gallant

souls, on the golden crest of life, gladly face death for the sake of an ideal, shall not we who stay behind, who have not been found worthy of the Grand Adventure, shall not we in our turn try to shape our lives so as to make in this country the ideal which in our hearts we acknowledge, and the actual work-a-day business of our world, come a little nearer together, correspond in practice a little more closely? Let us resolve to make this country a better place to live in for these men, and for the women who sent these men to battle, and for the children who are to come after them.

When peace comes, and even before peace comes, let us weigh and ponder the mighty spiritual forces called into being by this war and turn them to the social and industrial betterment of this Nation. Abraham Lincoln with his usual homely common sense and unerring instinct for the truth bade our people remember that the dollar has its place, an essential place, but that the man stood above the dollar. Of late years we have worshipped the dollar overmuch, and have been snugly content with sleek service to Mammon, heedless of the omnious fact that overdevotion to dollars is almost equally damaging to those who have too many and to those who have too few; for when success is treated as tested not by the achievement of a self-respecting, hardworking, happy family life, and the performance of duty to oneself and to others with pleasure as a proper accompaniment of the duty, but merely by the mass of dollars amassed, the result is that the successful greedy ones develop a mean arrogance, and the unsuccessful greedy ones mean envy; and envy and arrogance are equally unlovely sides of the same evil shield.

The Chicago Celebration.

CHICAGO held its Centennial celebration during the week beginning October the 8th, and ending October 13th. Patriotic mass meetings were held in the Auditorium on the evenings of October the 8th and 12th, and a beautiful historical pageant was given on the evenings of October 9, 10, 11 and on the afternoon of October 12th. On Sunday, October 13th, the Illinois Centennial Monument was dedicated in Logan Square.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Committee of Chicago, and the State Council of Defense, with the cooperation of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

The pageant was written by Arthur Hercz, with special music by G. Paoli, Daniel Protheroe and Walter G. Goodell. It was produced under the direction of Mr. Hercz, pageant master, and Mrs. Lillian Fitch and Bertha L. Iles, assistants. One scene was produced by the Drama League under the direction of Mrs. A. Starr Best. The musical directors of the pageant were Daniel Protheroe and William Weil. The dances were arranged and directed by Marie Yung. August M. Eigen was stage director, with Thomas Phillips as assistant.

All the seats in the Auditorium were free, but the boxes were sold for fifty dollars each. The house was packed at each presentation of the pageant.

The pageant was very highly praised both for its artistic quality and its historical accuracy. The various scenes were very beautifully staged and the music and lines were most pleasing.

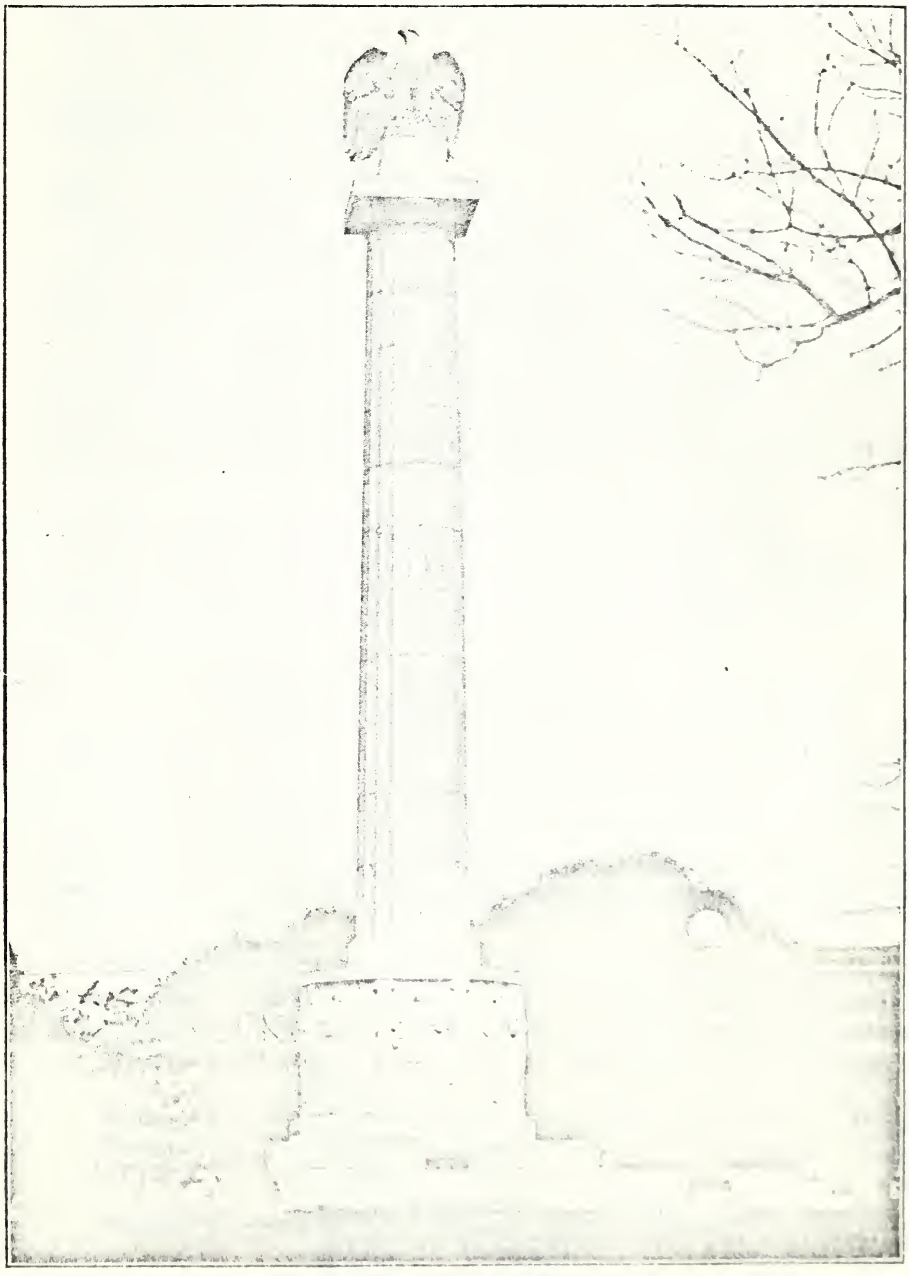
The pageant opened with the Indian period and then followed the history of the territory and State, on down to the present showing the arrival of Marquette and Joliet, the settlement of Kaskaskia, the Fort Dearborn Massacre, the admission of the State into the Union, the reception of Lafayette, the development of the State prior to the Civil War, the Civil War, the Chicago fire, the World's Fair, and finally the call to arms in the present war. A striking feature was the roll call of nations made up of various nationalities, each dressed in a costume of the nation represented, and showing the national flag.

The Illinois Centennial Monument was dedicated in Logan Square at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, with appropriate exercises. W. Tudor ApMadoc presided. The dedication was under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Committee of Chicago. Reverend John Timothy Stone, D. D., delivered the invocation, and Governor Frank O. Lowden delivered the address. The presentation of the monument was by Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago, and the acceptance by Jens C. Hansen, member of the West Chicago Park Commission.

The monument was erected with money provided by the Benjamin Franklin Ferguson Fund, a bequest providing an income which is to be expended by the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, in the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments in Chicago in commemoration of worthy men or women, or important events of American history.

In his address in dedication of the monument, Governor Lowden spoke in part as follows:

I do not recall that I have ever seen in Chicago a more impressive scene than this we behold to-day. Coming as it does at the end of our first great century of progress and civilization, staged at the meeting of these four great highways of Chicago, the centennial



ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL MONUMENT.
Unveiled in Chicago on October 13, 1918.

memorial piercing as it does the blue above, this celebration makes a picture such as I do not recall to have ever seen the like of before in this great city of yours by the inland sea.

I want to pay my tribute to the genius which has wrought this triumph of art. They who help us build these monuments to our mighty past help to inspire us to a greater future.

Coming as this event does in the midst of this great war that is raging all around the earth, let us see if we can gather some lessons from our past which will help us in our perilous present. No one in Illinois can in this centennial year recount the glories of our past without recalling the central figure of the last century, her own beloved Lincoln.

To-day I want to remind you that Lincoln too had his great temptations to enter upon a premature peace; but Lincoln declared that war had been forced upon us, that we were compelled to take up arms for a certain object, and when that object was attained we would grant peace and not before.

So to-day in the presence of this great concourse of people, I am sure that I am right when I say that the President of to-day, when he answers this last peace note from Berlin will insist that we too entered upon this war for an object, and that until that object is attained there can be no peace.

That object, my friends, what was it? Declared in clear and indisputable terms by the President himself, it was to destroy the kind of government which had wrecked the peace of the world. Until that government which has inflicted untold miseries and sufferings upon humanity throughout the earth is crushed, and in its stead there comes a government of the people and all the people, the peace of the future is not secure, and the object of this war will not have been accomplished.

This effort which emanates from Berlin is being made not so much because she desires peace as that she desires a few months respite from our attacks on her western front, until she can gather up her shattered forces again and await us in her stronger fortifications upon her own frontier.

So, if we, misled for the moment, were to grant an armistice at this time, it would add to the sufferings of your boys who are at the front and would prolong this war.

Now, let us, in Chicago and Illinois, and the United States, imitate our sons upon the battle fronts and when peace is urged, answer that plea by a renewed assault all along the line. They have the true idea of the only path that will lead to peace, and if we at home are worthy of those boys, we will meet every duty that comes to us, and the first and most immediate duty is to over-subscribe the Fourth Liberty Loan.

I want to remind you that a few months ago we all asked nothing more of our soldiers on the battle front than that they should stay the enemy during the remainder of this year, hold them where they were and with another year we might hope for victory. That is all we demanded of these boys ninety days ago, but they not only have stayed the enemy where he was, but have driven him back from day to day until, as I speak, all of the gains of our enemy for those four months have been blotted out and more besides.

The American soldiers in the battle line have not only met their undertaking, but they have more than met it—they have over-subscribed and over-paid their undertaking in this war.

An elaborate celebration by the public schools was planned for October 19th, but it had to be postponed because of the Influenza epidemic.

Chicago has taken a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and besides these observances, a number of local celebrations have been held during the year in various sections of the city and by various organizations.

Centennial History on Press.

THE publication of the five forthcoming volumes of the Illinois Centennial history, being prepared under the editorship of Professor Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois, has been delayed because of war conditions. The works are practically complete now, and would have been off the press by this time, but the publishing house has found it necessary to delay work on the books because of necessary war publications and also because of the crippled condition of the plant, due to the enlistment of printers and other technical workers in the national service.

"Illinois in 1818" by Solon Justus Buck is the only one of the six-volume set so far issued. The other volumes, all of which, it is hoped, will be available to the public before the end of Centennial Year or early next year, are as follows:

Volume 1—"District and Territory, 1673–1818" by Clarence Walworth Alvord.

Volume 2—"The Frontier State, 1818–1848" by Theodore C. Pease.

Volume 3—"The Era of Transition, 1848–1870" by Arthur C. Cole.

Volume 4—"The Industrial State, 1870–1893" by Ernest L. Bogart and Chas. M. Thompson.

Volume 5—"The Modern Commonwealth, 1893–1918" by Ernest L. Bogart and John M. Mathews.

The history being prepared is one of the practical and lasting achievements of the Centennial Celebration organized by the Centennial Commission. Heretofore, there has been no complete and authentic history of Illinois, such histories as have been written treating the subject briefly or dealing with only one phase of the State's history.

The Centennial Commission, upon its organization, decided at once that an authentic and very complete history of the State would be one of the most helpful gifts of Centennial Year and the preparation of such a history was left in charge of a publications committee with Professor Evarts B. Greene of the University of Illinois as chairman. This committee appointed Professor Alvord as editor with an efficient corps of assistant editors.

The research work conducted under the direction of Professor Alvord has been very exhaustive and has entailed an enormous amount of effort. The publications will be found an inexhaustible mine for students of Illinois and Middle Western history.

Centennial Arouses National Interest.

THE entire country is interested in the celebration of the Centennial of Illinois. Newspapers all over the Nation are calling attention to the fact that Illinois is celebrating its Centennial and are uniting in praise of the achievements of this great State in one hundred years.

The following are three of the striking editorials on this subject:

ILLINOIS IS CELEBRATING.

Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

This is a big year over in Illinois. The neighbors are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their State. Some people believe or affect to believe that it is foolish to rejoice over the fact that we are a year older, that we have approached that much nearer to the grave. But the Illinoisans are not prone to look upon the situation from that angle. What a marvelous time it would have been over there if it were not for the war.

Of course, the war is not permitted to kill off the celebration. There will be something out of the ordinary at Springfield, something to be remembered and to be perpetuated in history, and every county is to have its own grand celebration. In addition all manner of educational institutions are celebrating the great event in an appropriate manner. It is a time for looking back and then looking at the present and trying to get a peep into the future. The only way of guessing at the future is by measuring the past. If Illinois makes as marvelous progress in the second century of her life as a State as was made in the first, it will indeed be beyond the ability of the prophet to presage and depict what the State will be like in 2018. And yet, there is no good reason for assuming that progress should not be just as swift, just as great in the new century as it has been in the old.

Illinois is going to start the new century right, by setting a monument to the old, that will be the source of pride to her own people and a cause for envy in some of the other states of the Middle West. She is planning a system of real roads, of 365-days-in-the-year roads, which will traverse and connect all of the 105 counties of the State. She is going to build this truly marvelous system of roads without asking the more or less patient tax payer for a dollar. And hence it is to be assumed that at the November election the plan will have the unanimous endorsement of the people of the State.

There will truly be the beginning of a new era in Illinois, and people will date events of greater or less importance as happening before or after they got real roads.

Long before 2018, Illinois will be pitying the pioneers of 1918, who had to get along as well as they could, practically without roads. And they will be wondering how the people became rich and powerful despite that handicap.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES.

Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

Illinois is this year observing the centennial anniversary of her admission into the Union. The celebration began on April 18th, with the commemoration of the adoption of the enabling act by Congress in 1818. The anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution falls on Monday, August 26th, when a great mass meeting will be held at the State Fair Grounds at Springfield. Governor Lowden will preside and Theodore Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. It will be the last day of the State Fair and in the evening a pageant called "The Masque of Illinois" will be presented. Governors of all the states have been invited to attend by the Illinois Centennial Commission.

During the first week of October, there will be a series of exercises at Springfield. President Wilson may attend and make the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the new statue of Abraham Lincoln made by Andrew O'Connor of Worcester at a cost of $50,000. Springfield was Lincoln's home and it is fitting that his well remembered face and figure shall be reproduced upon the grounds of the Capitol of his State. At the same time a statue of Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's successful rival for the Senatorship in the great debate of 1858, and the candidate for the Presidency whom he defeated in 1860, will also be dedicated. The cornerstone of a new Centennial Memorial Building, to cost $1,500,000, will be laid during the week, to be used for the educational departments of the government, including the libraries and the museums. On December 3d, the University of Illinois will celebrate the formal admission of the State by special exercises at Champaign.

Illinois is the third largest State in the Union in population, having passed Ohio some years ago, which it exceeded in 1910 by nearly a million. Only New York and Pennsylvania have a greater population. Chicago, the Western metropolis, is the second city in the Union and one of the five largest cities of the world, probably exceeded only by London, New York and Paris, if indeed the French capital can now claim to be more populous. Illinois was the twenty-first State in the Union and there were then ten other free states and ten slave states, which gave Illinois a predominant position in Congress. It's centennial flag has 21

stars so arranged that ten are above and ten below the one large star that stands for Illinois.

Besides the rival statesmen, Lincoln and Douglas, Illinois gave to the Nation the tanner of Galena, Ulysses S. Grant, who was to lead the armies of the Nation to victory. General John A. Logan and Robert G. Ingersoll belonged to the same period. The history of Illinois is filled with the names of distinguished men, some of them among the pioneers who laid the foundations of the State so well. There is no more thoroughly American commonwealth than Illinois, notwithstanding the large foreign-born population of Chicago and neighboring cities.

Youngstown, (Ohio) Vindicator.

The State of Illinois is a hundred years old, an event in the life of the State that has been observed in keeping with the times which have caused a redirection of effort and money. A hundred years seems a long time, but then think of what has been done in Illinois in that period. The prairies are to-day dotted with prosperous cities and towns and there is a great population busy with the affairs of life and doing its share in this great war which has brought such change in the lives of all people. The development of Illinois in the century is but the repetition of the work of other states of this great Union, great because of the greatness of its commonwealths and the industry and enterprise of their people, possessing the wills to go ahead fearless of the dangers and obstacles in the way of pioneer work. Illinois and every state testify to the endurance and perseverance of the early settlers and the purpose of those who later came upon the scene to build greater.

ILLINOIS HISTORY OUTLINES.

There is still a supply of the outlines for the study of Illinois History prepared by Mrs. Howard T. Willson, chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs. These may be obtained by clubs from Mrs. A. R. Dow of Geneva. The outline has been very highly praised and is a great help in preparing an historical course.

IDT, CHAIRMAN

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1818 1918

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Springfield, Ill.,
Sept. 19, 1918

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Librarian,
Newberry Library,
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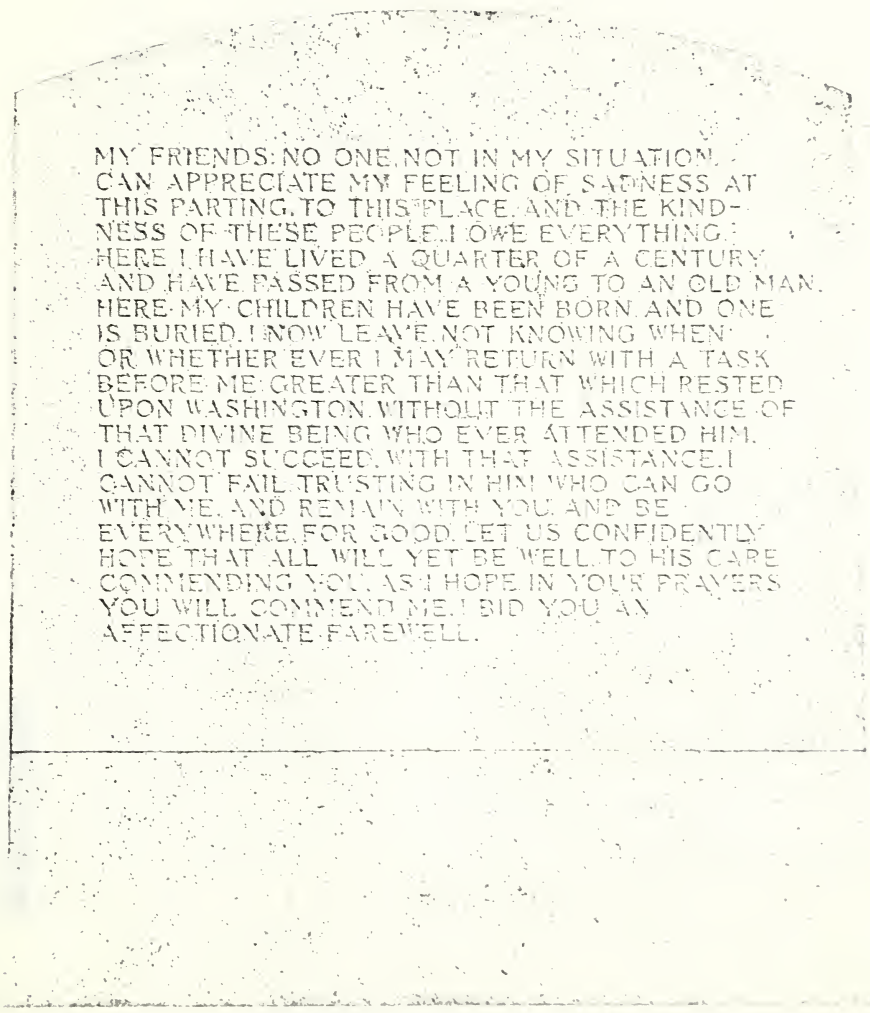
My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of September 17th, I am sending you by first class postage under separate cover, Centennial Bulletins #1 to 4 inclusive. Several of these are now practically exhausted and it will be impossible for us to furnish additional copies. I hope these may reach you safely.

Very truly yours,

Hugh S. Magill Jr.

Director


MY FRIENDS: NO ONE, NOT IN MY SITUATION,
CAN APPRECIATE MY FEELING OF SADNESS AT
THIS PARTING. TO THIS PLACE, AND THE KIND-
NESS OF THESE PEOPLE, I OWE EVERYTHING.
HERE I HAVE LIVED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
AND HAVE PASSED FROM A YOUNG TO AN OLD MAN.
HERE MY CHILDREN HAVE BEEN BORN, AND ONE
IS BURIED. I NOW LEAVE, NOT KNOWING WHEN
OR WHETHER EVER I MAY RETURN, WITH A TASK
BEFORE ME GREATER THAN THAT WHICH RESTED
UPON WASHINGTON. WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF
THAT DIVINE BEING WHO EVER ATTENDED HIM,
I CANNOT SUCCEED. WITH THAT ASSISTANCE, I
CANNOT FAIL. TRUSTING IN HIM, WHO CAN GO
WITH ME, AND REMAIN WITH YOU, AND BE
EVERYWHERE, FOR GOOD, LET US CONFIDENTLY
HOPE THAT ALL WILL YET BE WELL. TO HIS CARE
COMMENDING YOU, AS I HOPE IN YOUR PRAYERS
YOU WILL COMMEND ME, I BID YOU AN
AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL.

Photograph of Inscription on Back of Lincoln Statue Pedestal in State Capitol Grounds.

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